THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

BLESS GOD FOR TREES.

BY MARY E. POPE.

Bless God for trees; they lift on high
Their breezy banners to the sky,
A verdant canopy that shames
The proudest domes of human fame,
And give a tide of music forth,
Matched by no other sound of earth.

Bless God for trees; for leaf and bloom,
That upland now and glade perfume;
For luscious fruits in summer prime;
For glorious tints in autumn time—
Earth's fairest beauty, sweetest song,
Unto the greenwood trees belong.

Bless God for trees, the fainting herd
Rest 'neath them, with the warbling bird;
And chew the cud, and sing the song,
While summer hours the day prolong,
List the music of the breeze,
And beast and bird, bless God for trees.

Bless God for trees; that bright green crown
Seems like an Eden in the town,
As grateful to the aching sight,
Amid this dazzling glare of light
As haven to the storm-tost ship,
Or streams unto the thirsting lip.

Bless God for trees; how proud they stand,
A temple reared by God's own hand;
Weaving a roof above our heads,
That like another heaven outspreads,
And every leaf becomes an urn,
Where incense unto God doth burn.

Bless God for trees: did he not deign
Aught other witness of His name—
The yearly miracle that clothes
Their naked limbs each spring with robes,
And keeps them bright through summer heat,
The atheist's cavils all could meet.

Bless God for trees: the jeweled sky
Their glory now can scarce outvie,
And not the stars in golden pride,
Do mortal follies more deride
Than the proud monarch of the wood,
Silent for ages, doing good.

Bless God for trees: the children play
Beneath them in their bright spring day,
And the last sound that lingers round
The old man's death bed is the sound
Of breezy rustle in the tree
'Neath which exhaled his boyish glee.

Bless God for trees: glory and might,
Beauty and strength, and love's delight,
They symbolize unto the heart,
In every joy and woe take part,
Overshade the tryst of youthful love,
And mourn at last the grave above.

SAINT MARY'S, 1855.

THE SOUTH.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread;
Where the living tread light on the hearts of the dead.
Yes! give me the land that is blest by the dust,
And bright with the deeds of the down-trodden just.
Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast
Has flashed on the future the form of the past;
Yes, give me the land that has legends and lays
That tell of the memories of long-vanished days:
Yes, give me the land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot.
Yes, give me the land of the wreck of the tomb—
There is grandeur in graves there is glory in gloom,
For out of the gloom future brightness is born
And after the night looms the bright coming morn
And the graves of the dead with grass overgrown
May yet form the footsteps of liberty's throne
And each single wreck of the war-path of might
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

L'ECHELLE DES FEMMES.

BY EMILE SOUVESTRE.

Translated for the Appeal.]

THE GRISETTE.

III.

ACQUAINTANCE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

An age of fears and sorrow cannot efface the happiness of the first look, of that trembling, of those stammering words, of the first meeting. GOETHE, (stella).

This communication from window to window had lasted more than a month, between Edward and the young seamstress; it had not escaped the notice of all the world. One day, Fontaine had seen Anna water her flowers, casting across some stealthy glances, and had turned roughly to Edward:

—Thou shouldst change thy lodging, my friend, he had said to him, I think the air of this quarter does not agree with thee.

—And why that? I have never been in better health.

—Look; said Fontaine, pointing to the window of the young workwoman: there are flowers over there, the intoxication of whose perfume is dangerous.

—Thou art out of thy senses, I know not what it is thou meanest.

Fontaine had shaken his head, and so things had remained.

But there was still another person, who, by dint of watching Anna's actions, had ended by conceiving suspicions: this was Bastien, who, after the conversation we have related, had not returned to the young girl's apartment, but had never ceased to watch her. At last he intercepted on their passage some of the glances which the young persons darted at each other across the street, and nothing more was needed to confirm his suspicions. The men of the people, accustomed to have their ignorance imposed upon, are in general distrustful, and pass with the utmost readiness from suspicion to conviction. A single remark is enough to make them imagine a thousand others which they think must have escaped them. Wherefore Bastien no longer doubted that there was an intrigue between Anna and Edward. Coarse as he was, this discovery stung him to the quick; a man of the world would have concealed his displeasure, would adroitly have prepared who had disdained him; he would have long planned her assassination; but the workman Bastien had neither so much delicacy nor so much dexterity; his tongue was like his fist, brutal, and struck openly. He went round telling every where that Anna was Edward's mistress; and he was believed, because one loves to believe in the vices of others, as an excuse for one's own unworthiness, or an indirect eulogy on one's virtues. Yet some voices were raised to defend Anna, some voices of men! . . . The women smiled ironically, for Anna was pretty, and how believe in the virtue of a grisette who permitted herself to be pretty! Ought not this gift of beauty to be fatal to her? Is it not a superiority, and are not all superiorities a vice, in our society?

And meanwhile the poor young girl was ignorant of the slanderous report that was circulating. Shut up in her new feeling, she knew nothing of what passed without. Her little chamber had become her world, her spider's web. She was conscious of what was done outside of it, only by the echo that had resounded inside. She had enveloped her soul in her love, as in a chrysalis, ready to burst the envelope if the sun of happiness should warm it, and to fly, radiant and intoxicated, towards heaven.

Circumstances soon supplied new fire to her growing affection.

Madame Bottin, in whose house Edward lived, took to live with her her two nieces, whose mother had died, and who had no other remaining relative than this aunt. An excellent woman was Madame Bottin, gay, indulgent, unsuspicious; a woman of sixty years, who permitted others to be only eighteen. She sought to amuse her nieces; and to do so she every Sunday had at her rooms a fine party of *loto-dauphin*. The lodgers were invited, as well as some girls of the neighborhood, among whom was Anna. Madame Bottin had indeed heard some reports about Anna; but she had experience enough to know with what slight reason such rumors are accredited; and then she loved the young seamstress, because she was sweet-tempered and polite. It had never chanced to her to go to Anna's room for fire or to light a candle, without the latter giving her a good night and lighting her as far as the foot of the staircase. She had never sneezed before the young girl without hearing a *God bless you!* On Sunday morning, even, it had often occurred that when the young woman watered and swept the street in front of her door, she did the same in front of that of Mother Bottin; and these are kindnesses that old people do not forget. Anna, therefore, was invited to the *loto-dauphin* parties. She did not know that Edward was invited also; but the mere idea of passing an evening under the same roof with him was enough to make her wild with joy. Perhaps she might meet him on the stair-way; perhaps he might come into Madame Bottin's for an instant, just to leave the key of his chamber, before going out! . . . The poor young girl thought of nothing else all day. But what became of her, my God! when, on entering, she saw Edward near the hearth, talking with Mother Bottin! . . . She fell to trembling, blushing, stammering, so terribly that the good woman compassionated her: she made her sit down near her, and soon after the party commenced.

I could not attempt to describe how intoxicating this evening was for Anna. Who is there that has not experienced something of the sort in the early years of life? Who, on leaving college, has not found the games of pledges, charades and loto delicious, when the expected person was present at them? Oh, at that age there is in us so much poetry to bestow on little things! the heart is so rich, so ready to be happy! Then we learn love as we do life. A glance thrown, a word interpreted, a kiss snatched as a forfeit, behind a screen, are matter to dream of for eight days. Fortunate season of sentimental nothings, in which one calls his mistress *Mademoiselle*, and is delighted to find himself alone with her, that he may talk to her about the fine weather and growing fruits.

Edward also found the evening very pleasant, after it passed away. Often afterwards it was renewed, and every time a new tie united the hearts of these two young persons. They had not yet told each other they loved; but both felt sure of it.

One day they were playing *portrait*: Anna was on the stool. When the moment came for repeating to her all that had been said about her, the young girl whose duty it had been to collect her opinions, began: In the first place, Anna, I have been told that you are a coquette.

The poor child blushed.

—That you are amorous.

She was completely confused.

—That you are an angel.

She raised her eyes, full of tears, and her soft looks fell on Edward. . . An angel! his lips visibly murmured. Oh, that was a delicious moment for the young girl!

Meanwhile, she did not guess who it was had said that she was an angel.

And she remained on the stool!

IV.

THE DUEL.

Recover thy senses. Look around thee: there are the street's along which thou only passest on the Sabbath, modestly repairing to the church. Thou stoppest there, now; thou speakest, thou actest, in the sight of all the world. Recover thy senses, my dear, what does all this avail us? GOETHE (Egmont).

THE ABBE! Your arms?—RAFAEL. It is little difference to me. Steel or lead, ball or point.—THE ABBE! And your hour?—RAFAEL. Soon. ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Four young men had stopped in front of Madame Bottin's door.

—Go up, Monsieur, said one of them, addressing Edward, and bring your pistols: I await you.

Edward went swiftly up.

—So Monsieur, said Fontaine to him who had just spoken, it is a duel with my friend that you wish?

—I will have his blood, Monsieur, or he shall have mine.

—Propos de cannibale.

—Monsieur, do you wish to insult me?

—To what end? . . . I shall not fight with you, I.

—And why, Monsieur?

—Because I hold my life worth more than yours; because, I, I may be of use; and you, you can only do mischief.

—Monsieur, you will account to me. . .

—It is precisely that, Monsieur, I am doing. You have already carried desolation into three or four families, by killing men of much more value than yourself. To-day Edward may fall; but I say to you only a single word, Monsieur: if Edward dies, I kill you, do you hear? not in a duel, but as one kills a mad dog: with my two hands, which are strong enough to strangle you.

At this moment Monsieur came down. The duellist began to talk loudly.

—Enough, Monsieur, said Fontaine, gravely, do not speak loudly, so that every body may turn and see that we are with you. I should not like to be seen walking with the executioner."

A murmur of voices retired into the distance, and the four young men disappeared.

At the same time a low cry was heard at a window; and a young girl fell on her knees, with her face to the ground.

Anna had heard all. . .

At first it was a senseless dull stupor, a prostration of soul, without thoughts, with no feeling but a dreadful agony of grief: then came the delirium of fever: the young girl ran into her garret, cried aloud, wept, called on Edward.

Then, of a sudden mistress of herself, she took her shawl, and now see her traversing the suburb of Brest, with hasty steps, outwardly calm, returning salutations to right and left: she was going towards the Saint-Cyr hills.

It is there that well-born persons are in the habit of killing each other, for which purpose a disused quarry was selected, below the convent of the Penitents. Duels ordinarily take place there in the evening or morning, at the hour when the chants of the recluses and the bell for prayers are heard! Sweet harmonies for the ears of men about to die!

It was then six o'clock in the afternoon. Anna heard the sad and pious hymns swell from the isolated monastery. It seemed to her they were singing the office of the dead for her Edward.

At last, she had reached the hills, she was on the brink of the quarry; her eyes gazed down into the interior of it. . . No one! . . . It was not there they had come.

The poor girl felt all her strength depart: she dropped upon the ground and wept bitterly.

So she remained a long while: the former prostration of soul had returned: she was in a kind of half-swoon, which took from her the use of all her faculties.

When she came to herself, she rose, intending to return to the Place du Calvaire, there to learn what had become of Edward.

The walk soon quickened her blood, her fever returned; she ran, without a pause, even to Madame Bottin's door. Edward's window was open and dark. Edward had not come back!

Anna climbed up to her garret, and hastened to settle herself at her window: she remained there in an agony of expectation to which that of waiting for the guillotine is hardly to be compared.

Nine o'clock struck from Saint-Pierre. Edward had not yet returned!

Oh, how often, during this horrible uncertainty, Anna leaned from the window, imagining that she heard in the distance the sound of steps and voices. The sounds approached, passed: it was not he!

Ten o'clock struck; Anna left her window, where she could no longer remain, and went down into the street. There she sat upon a stone, in front of Madam Bottin's door, and waited.

Soon, she distinguished the steps of two men, approaching; they stopped a little way off, seemed to say good bye to each other, and one of them only came on towards Anna.

She rose, her head leaned forward, her arms stretched out. . .

All at once, she uttered a cry, and flung herself into the arms of the young man who had stopped in front of her: it was Edward.

—You here, Mademoiselle Anna! But what ails you, my God! You tremble; you are pale. In the name of heaven, what ails you?

But the young girl:

—It is he, my God! He is not killed! It is he! he is here!—and in her delirium she clasped the hands of the young student. She kissed them, she covered them with tears.

—How, this for me! You knew, then, that I was going to fight.

—I heard from my window. I went to the Saint-Cyr hills to find you.

—Angel of Heaven! cried the young man, clasping her to his bosom.

—And you are not hurt? repeated Anna. My God, he is not hurt! Oh, look at me! He is not pale! Edward, oh, how I have suffered!

—Anna, my Anna, is it possible! but do you love me, then?

—My God, if I love thee!

And the poor child clasped him in her arms with a convulsive passion, and Edward, beyond himself, rained kisses upon her lips! . . . . . .

. . . . . .

The next day, at dawn, Anna was sitting on Edward's knees, her head lay on his breast, she gazed on him with eyes intoxicated and red with weeping. She had been borne, half-swooning by the young man, to his chamber, and had not gone out from it any more. Many tears she had shed that night; tears of weakness, love, remorse; but Edward had dried them up with kisses.

The window had remained open since the afternoon before. From the room where she was, Anna could see her window, filled with roses and sweet-peas: silently she showed it to Edward, and her eyes filled with tears.

—What troubles thee, my Anna, my angel?

—I am thinking, Edward, of my garret, from which I yesterday went out so unhappy, and into which I am about to enter this morning. . .

She paused. .

—So happy, is it not so! Oh, say so happy!

—Yes, Edward, yes, happy. And yet, whither will our love lead us? If it were known, Edward, that I had given myself to thee. Dost you think how I should be able to endure contempt?

—And who will know it, my well-beloved?

—No one, I hope; oh, no one, my God! If any one knew it, dost thou understand, Edward, I should be lost?

—And one does know it! said a rude voice from the window.

Anna and Edward uttered a loud cry, and rose together. It was a plasterer, whose head appeared at the window.

—Bastien! cried the young girl, falling annihilated upon her chair.

—And whence comes this man? said Edward. Who has permitted you to introduce yourself thus?

He ran to the window.

—Is it who has permitted me? But the proprietor, apparently. . . I have contracted to white-wash the house; I have begun the job this morning. When you have women in your room, our bourgeois, you should at least close the window; because a white-washer, do you see, is like a bird, he sees into all the stories.

—Bastien!—O my God! Bastien! Anna repeated.

The workman laughed and whistled after an infernal fashion. Then there was silence. Then he resumed:

—I well understand, now, why the Princess played the haugty with me. A simple mason, when one can have a well-dressed fellow, who wears shirts of calico! Besides that, it is agreeable to change!

Anna wrung her hands, overwhelmed with despair.

—Be done, wretch, you are killing her!

—Let be, then, Monsieur, we know what all that is, the tears of a woman. . .

—Listen, said Edward, with low and trembling voice, say not one word as to what you have seen; here! promise me not to make this young girl trouble!

—Keep your money; I mean to be free to say what I like.

—Wo to you, rogue, if you ungenerously use the knowledge you have gained.

—Rogue yourself, do you hear? I shall do what suits me.

Bastien slid down, swearing, by the rope he hung by, and disappeared.

[CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

GREEK BRIGANDS.

A Chapter of Personal History.

The London *Athenæum* says:

Brigandage appears to be a perilous pursuit, even in disturbed and weak states, for the robber chief generally comes to grief at last, in spite of temporary successes and of the local terror and submission which the reputation of a few ruthless acts may create. But the reflection that the captors will probably come to the gallows at last is a poor consolation to those who, like Mr. Moens in Italy, and M. Sottiropoulos in Greece, have lived for many weary weeks in present misery, and with death before their eyes, conscious that the majesty of government was not only powerless to rescue them, but was actually working heart and soul to prevent the delivery of the ransom.

Mr. Sottiropoulos, a respectable landowner of the Morea, who lived by the produce of his small estate, which produce, consisting principally of currants and other fruits, he and his family in person helped to gather in, was nevertheless a member of the House of Assembly, and, as far as we can see, a gentleman of rather moderate means when compared with the millionaires of Western Europe. It is the custom, he writes, for the landowners in Greece to reside upon their estates during the summer and autumn, in order that they may be able to superintend the gathering and drying of the fruits. On his little estate Agrile, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, between Kyparissia and Philiatras, in the month of June, after his parliamentary duties were over, Mr. Sottiropoulos was living with his family, occupied in collecting the fruits. The extent of the property was almost ludicrously small, according to our English notions; but it must be remembered that in parts of Greece where the land is really good, the produce in a given space is more valuable than it would be in our northern latitude. A cargo of excellent dried currants may spring out of a very small plot of land, and may bring to the diligent Arcadian a solid return in western gold. Even looking at the estate in question in this way, it certainly was rather small; for by the statistics and comparison of land measures given in the early part of the book, we cannot make out that it consisted of more than about thirty-six acres. It had, however, the advantage of being near the harbor of Agrile, which afforded an easy exit for its produce; and when we are told that it was pre-eminent for its fertility, and might be expected in time to produce 100,000 pounds of currants, 1000 okes of sultana raisins, and from 10,000 to 12,000 okes of wine; and, moreover, that it took about thirty laborers to gather in its harvest, we may, perhaps value it approximately at from £2000 to £3000 sterling.

The proprietor of this little estate was seized by brigands in the midst of his pleasant labor, and was obliged to pay from first to last 70,000 drachmas, or £2500, before he could obtain his release. As a member of the House of Assembly, he was no doubt looked upon by the half-wise, half-ignorant robbers as a "heavy swell," a gentleman of aristocratic position, to whom it would be almost an insult to propose a small sum by way of ransom. Mr. Sottiropoulos, believing that the sum demanded was greater than the whole value of his property, took a different view of the case, but was unable to convince his amiable captors of the correctness of his estimate.

In reading through this narrative, we see pretty well what are the views and principles of Greek brigands, and we perceive a tolerably close affinity between these and their brethren of the Italian peninsula. We find the same hollow pretense of political motives, the same genuine thirst after money, the same determination to keep up the prestige of the profession by suffering no captive to escape alive without ransom. In the picture drawn by Mr. Sottiropoulos, as in that given by Mr. Moens, all romantic fancies of picturesque life disappear in a moment, and the reality of brigandage presents itself as a compound of falsehood, ignorance, selfishness and dirt. The Greek, however, seems to be superior to his Italian brother in good nature, and there is a comical pathos in the farewell interview of the deputy with his captors, who kissed him and wished him all sorts of happiness, apparently in sincerity at the moment, though they had nearly wrung his life out with hardships, and had told him daily during his captivity that their rules would compel them to slay him if the ransom did not come. The usual threat of these amiable creatures seems to be, that if the ransom is not forthcoming, they will send the captive's head home to his relations "to be made into a pie." This pleasant phrase occurs in the following letter, written to Madame Sottiropoulos, which affords so graphic a picture of the particular kind of pressure which is brought to bear upon the relatives and friends of captives that we need not make any apology for giving it in full:

A BRIGAND'S LETTER.

This evening, at a place called Agrile, we have taken captive Mr. S. Sottiropoulos, a member of the House of Assembly, and we demand eighty thousand drachmas for his ransom. Therefore take care to get ready the ransom money, that Mr. Sottiropoulos may see his home again, for otherwise you will receive his head. These Franks, who involve the whole world in dissention, and trouble the poor people, must bear the blame on their own throats. They cut off some of us Pallekaria every day, and if I may not dye my bullet with the blood of one Frank, when we do not receive the ransom money, how then shall the Pallekaria be able to preserve their reputation and to continue their system? We strictly command you to make no stir, but to keep the matter secret. Look well to it; do not put forward the friends of Mr. Sottiropoulos and cause them to hunt after us, for in that case we will cut off his head, and afterwards fight against the hunters like Pallekaria who know how to make the blood flow when their own lives are in danger. By no means tell the affair to the government, nor permit the military or gendarmes to pursue us, for you shall never see Mr. Sottiropoulos again. Take good care, also, that you do not act as did the wife of Bambas of Spezzia, for she stirred up the government to pursue us, and when we Pallekaria were fighting with the soldiers, the ill-fated Bambas called out to them to go away, but they did not hear him, and so we slew him, in order that they might not take him alive, and we be put to shame; act then as you wish, if you love your husband. After five or seven days you shall receive from us directions about the ransom money, how and where to take it; and notice, this money must be all in gold, no paper money, and no silver. Together with the money you will also send us back this letter, as well as that which you shall receive hereafter. You must not come without these letters, for if you do not bring them we will send you the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos. Take care not to bring any false coin, because the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos, and your own also, has no life when soparated from the body. Reflect on this also, lady: you have not to deal with Barnibatzia—that is, old women, foolish persons who may be easily deceived or intimidated—but with systematic, professional brigands and Pallekaria; and remember that the established law of the brigands is, to send the head of the captive if they do not receive the ransom money. These are directions which you are to observe: and take care not to treat the matter with indifference, for if we do not receive the ransom money we will send you the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos to make into a pie. Therefore take care to provide the ransom money. So far as concerns Mr. Sottiropoulos himself, have no suspicions about his welfare; he will live as well here as in his own house, for we know that these eminent men have been delicately brought up, and so we will take care of him. And know that we especially hunt after men of this class for this reason, namely, because they who now persecute us, did at the first use us, the Pallekaria, as their right hands in the revolutions of Nauplia and Athens, in the months of February and June. How many Pallekaria have your husband and his great associates deceived and then laughed at? And now they make out as if they had not known them. Nevertheless you shall have Mr. Sottiropoulos back again in his house after an interval of ten days, if you send as the ransom money, according to the established rule and custom of the brigands, which we have above explained to you. These things, and we remain,

THE UNKNOWN.

A BULGARIAN BANDITI.

The Cossacks of the Sultan.

The following interesting story, which reads like a sensational romance, is told in the Pall Mall *Gazette*:

During the Crimean war a body of Poles, known as "The Cossacks of the Sultan," was attached to the Turkish contingent. This corps was retained as part of the Turkish army after the dissolution of the contingent, and has recently been stationed in Bulgaria, where it has done good service in checking the depredations of a formidable bandit named Koushtchou Oglou, who has for some time acted in connection with the insurgent agitators on the other side of the Danube, and is said to have taken a prominent part in the revolutionary expedition which lately entered Bulgaria from the Danubian principalities. An account of the history and adventures of this bandit, interspersed with valuable information on Bulgarian life and character, has been contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* by Madame Caroline Suchodoiska, the wife of an officer in the "Cossacks of the Sultan."

Many years ago, when Koushtchou was a young man, his personal beauty and skill in all athletic exercises made him a universal favorite, and the village girls used all their arts to attract him. His choice fell on a beautiful maiden named Mitza, whose parents, poor but respectable peasants of an adjoining village, fully approved his suit. All went well for a time, and preparations were made for the betrothal of the young couple; but unfortunately Koushtchou was called away to a distant district on business, and Mitza went with her father to work in a field belonging to a wealthy Turkish pasha in the neighborhood. The pasha, struck with her beauty and innocence, pursued her with his attentions, and the unfortunate girl was too dazzled with his brilliant promises to make much resistance. The pasha's passion was short-lived, and he soon abandoned her. Meanwhile Koushtchou, having earned a sufficient sum to enable him to marry, returned to his village and claimed the hand of his betrothed. Mitza, conscious of her guilt, but dreading to confess it, made no objection to her lover's proposal, and the ceremony of betrothal, which in Bulgaria is held to be almost as binding as that of marriage, was performed in the presence of all the principal people of the village. But she could not long conceal her disgrace. The consequences were terrible. Her father died of shame and grief; she became a maniac, and still wanders about the hills, an object of fear and adoration to the superstitious peasants, who look upon idiots as sacred; and Koushtchou fled to the hills, vowing vengeance against the Turks. Since then he has led the life of a sort of Bulgarian Fra Diavolo. Accompanied by a devoted band of followers, he scoured the whole country, killing every Turk he met, and imposing contributions on his countrymen to support him in his lawless pursuits. His popularity among the women contributed greatly to the impunity with which he carried on his depradations. In every village there was a girl who acted as his accomplice, informing him whenever a rich Turk happened to be passing through, and warning him against the approach of the troops. He soon obtained such a reputation among the villagers that they never thought of resisting his demands for food, clothing or money for his band, especially as it was known that he appropriated a considerable proportion of his booty to the maintenance of churches, the relief of the poor and other charitable objects. An attempt was once made by the government to capture him through another bandit, named Hussein, who was then confined in a Turkish prison. Aussein was liberated and promised a large reward if he would betray his former chief; but he only joined his former companions, and, being captured a second time, was burnt alive by the troops.

The attempts made last year to stir up an insurrection in Bulgaria were to a great extent carried out with Koushtchou's co-operation. The Polish Cossacks pursued him for months all over the Balkan, and succeeded in breaking up his band and capturing its principal chiefs; but they failed to catch Koushtchou himself. On one occasion an old Turkish woman came to them with a Bulgarian priest, saying that she knew the bandit's hiding place, and was in the habit of bringing him bread and brandy every day; but when the troops came to the spot the bird had flown. It was afterwards found that Koushtchou had been warned of his danger by the old woman's daughter, who had fallen in love with the bandit, and walked several miles over the mountains to save him. He then escaped to Bucharest, where he has since been employed with the "Bulgarian Committee."

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Strange Episode in the Career of a Detective.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 24th.]

"I'll tell you of an incident I never reflect on without regret," said Mr. F—, as he turned to the reporter in response to his request for another story—

"The life of a detective is not one of excitement merely. It is sometimes crossed with events as wild and startling as ever gave coloring to romance. No emotion, no passion, or phase of character, is hid from us. We learn to play upon the feelings, the hates, and affections of men and women, as unerringly as the pianist on his instrument. Whilst the casuist would hesitate to take advantage of this, the necessities we are under compel us to omit no opportunity which may lead us to success.

"I say this because the incident I am about to relate reveals what a woman will do when excited by jealousy and thirsting for revenge.

"We were on the track of a man who had robbed a Havana jeweler of almost incalculable wealth. He had fled to the United States, and we believed was in the Southern country. At this time New Orleans was full of Cubans and visitors from all parts of the world. One couple, peculiar from the rest, excited the attention of the fashionable world, and became the favored pets of society, which in New Orleans that winter was perhaps the most brilliant on the continent. Their lavish expenditures and almost Eastern magnificence of apparel and equipage, excited the admiration and envy, it may be, of their fashionable acquaintance. They, too, were Cubans. The man, inheriting all the peculiarities of the Spaniard, was, in personal appearance, a type of his race. But I cannot describe to you the woman that passed as his wife. She was the most beautiful creature I ever saw. The ideal of the poet, when he painted the dark-eyed maiden Khorassan, was realized in her person. She seemed to me like some living, beautiful idol for men to worship. The tint of the olive was on face and brow, and in the dark, luminous eyes a wealth of affection; but they told, too, of a spirit resentful of injustice, and fierce in wrath as the glare of her native sun. By the devious paths we pursued, when on the trail of the criminal, we traced "our man" to the city. We knew he was here, and we searched for him incessantly. But, as if to baulk our exertions and put to shame our efforts, this was all we could learn. The Spaniard was the only person who answered the description of the criminal. But what folly to suspect him!—the petted courtier of society—the millionaire—he would have laughed our suspicions to scorn. But still we hung around him. By a strange, magical influence it was impossible to divorce ourselves from the belief that he was the party we were in search of. This constant attendance at the places he frequented, this hovering around the sphere in which he moved, made us at last acquainted with the fact that his wife was unhappy and ill-treated by her husband. He had begun to neglect her, and pay assiduous court to a fashionable belle. One night we saw him enter the theater with a fair American, and entering a private box was paying her the most devoted attention. Shortly afterwards a woman; whom we at once perceived was his wife but evidently disguised, entered, and passing around the dress-circle, took a seat directly facing him. By a strange coincidence she was right by me. She looked at the couple in the box long and earnestly; her face, which we could see from our position, gradually changing to an expression of the most fearful and vindictive passion I ever beheld. Accustomed as I was to every phase of human emotion, it appalled me. At last she arose and left the theater, followed by an attendant. Now was our time. I got up quietly and was by her side when she reached the street. I was determined on a stroke of policy, which if I read her countenance aright, would place the man in our power. If I was mistaken it could do no harm. Actuated by this impulse I placed myself in front of her and raised my hat.

"Madam, pardon me!"

"What do you wish, sir, and who are you?"

"My name is F——. This is my friend Mr. I——. We are detectives, and in search of the robber of the Havana jeweler. We believe you can point out to us the man."

"I can, I can!" It was almost a shriek, so fierce and bitter hissed the words, "Come with me, come with me!"

It is useless to detail what followed. The next morning the fashionable world was shocked by the intelligence of the arrest of Don C—— R——, but it was still more surprising that he was betrayed by his wife. We recovered nearly $100,000 in jewelry and gold. But to the poor woman the result was terrible. She was the victim of his perfidy; but the moment she saw him arrested, all of the old love that had ruined her returned. She clung to his neck with a wild, frantic despair that was terrible to see. The anguish of that young face will haunt me to my dying day. The next day she disappeared, no one knew whither; but a few days afterward the body of a beautiful unknown woman was picked up on the lower coast—a suicide.

Remarkable Exploit of an English Jockey.

PROVIDENCE, August 25.—The running meeting of the Narraganselt Park Association was commenced to-day. The first race was for the Hopeful Stake, for two year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added, three-quarters of a mile, and closed with seventeen entries. The race was won by Morris' bay colt. The horses came in close together.

The second race was a handicap, $600 added to a subscription of $50 each, the second horse to receive $100 over his stakes. It closed with thirteen entries, distance two miles. Most extraordinary running was witnessed during this race. All the horses kept well together for the first half mile. At the three-quarter pole Climax was ahead and full of running, when a singular accident happened. His near rein broke close to the bridle, and he sheered across the course. Stead, the English jockey who was brought over with Mr. Cameron's imported stable of thorough-breds, with remarkable presence of mind, reached under the horse's jaw with his left hand, and drew off the rein under, bringing his head straight. Stead then crossed his right hand over the horse's neck, and grasped the head-gear on the near side, and in this painful and ludicrous position passed on the horse's withers, and bending over his neck he brought Climax over the score, the winner by half a dozen lengths. This exploit was received with cheering and clapping of hands. Stonehead Jackson came in second, the other two trailing.

The third race was for the Providence Stake, for three year olds, one mile and a half, which closed with twenty-two entries. McConnel's chesnut horse Duke was the favorite, and won, after being hard pressed throughout by La Polka, who came in second, being two lengths behind. Time, 2:44.

The fourth race was a mile and a half, a match between Cameron's bay gelding Beragne, and De Hautville's mare Content. Cameron's Beragne, ridden by Mr. Carroll Livingston, beat Content in the easiest manner and under a strong pull in the last quarter. Both gentlemen rode well. Time, 1:56.

The attendance was very large. Racing men agree that this course is the fastest for running races in the country.

ALL SORTS.

"Various,
So that the mind of desultory man,
Studious of change and pleased with novelty,
May be indulged."

Karam, the chief of the Maronets, is reported to have offered a battalion of Maronite guards to the Pope.

A general meeting of Freemasons is announced to take place in Havre, France, on the 18th of September next. All French and foreign Lodges will receive invitations.

A band of brigands recently made a raid on a sheep farm at Fenza, South Italy, and killed 1000 sheep, stating at the time that it would serve as a lesson to the proprietor, who previously took active steps against them.

According to the Bombay *Gazette*, the pearl fisheries at the extreme southern coasts of India have for a considerable time produced nothing, and it is feared that the pearl oyster has deserted them.

Anton Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist, who is about to make a trip to the United States, was born on the 16th of November, 1829, in a small village near Jassy, on the Russian frontier. He married, two years ago, a Russian lady of noble birth.

The duel between Mr. Jecker and Mr. Odysse Barot, editor of the *Liberte*, of Paris, terminated in the latter receiving a bullet on the last button of his waistcoat, causing a severe contusion, but no wound. The ball was flattened on the button and glancing off slipped into the waistcoat pocket, where it was found. Mr. Barot is evidently intended to die by other means than a pistol shot.

In examining the papers of M. de Cormenin, Counsellor of State, recently deceased, the following note, dated January 1, 1868, was found: "I desire expressly that nothing which I leave shall be published after my death, as I have made noise enough while alive. Silence is the epitaph which suits me best.—De Cormenin." His heirs have, in consequence, abandoned their intention of publishing his correspondence and literary remains.

The garden inspector of Biebrich, who boxed the ears of Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Embassador at Berlin, has been sentenced to four weeks imprisonment. The public consider this sentence unjust, and expect that the higher court, to which the inspector has appealed, will acquit him. The Embassador behaved like a fool and blackguard, and the castigation which he received was richly deserved.

A letter from Ems relates that the King of Prussia, while walking under the colonnade in that town a few days back, with his aides-de-camp, Count de Lehndorff and Count de Hymnen, perceived in a shop a marble bust of himself, crowned with a wreath of laurel. Going in, he said to the dealer: "Take off the poor man's head-dress; he does not like to see himself made such a show."

New gold discoveries on the Cimarron river, near the corner of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas, are creating great excitement and miners are rushing into the new diggings. The mineral belt is the same that has already been opened and worked from Montana to Mexico. There can be no doubt of the existence of valuable mines on the Cimarron as well as of the Canadian and other forks to the Arkansas heading in the Rocky Mountains. The new diggings are on the line of the proposed extension of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad to Santa Fe.

The mysterious disappearance of a former honored General at Pesth has created a great sensation. He was told by a stranger that one of his old soldiers was at the point of death, and wished to intrust important papers to him. He accompanied the stranger, and that was the last that was seen of him. It is believed that he was assassinated. Large rewards have been offered to those who will give information about his fate.

The Calabar bean, one of the Paris journals asserts, has been found to be an antidote to strychnia. The latter destroys by spasmodic contraction; the former, when taken alone, paralyzes and consequently neutralizes the action of strychnia if given after that poison. The Calabar is the ordeal bean used by the negroes of Western Africa in determining the guilt or innocence of accused individuals—a test the effect of which is to immensely swell the criminal lists, as it almost invariable proves fatal, the individual only escaping when vomiting is produced—a rare occurrence. The most interesting effect of the Calabar bean is that of contracting the pupil of the eye, whereby distant objects are apparently magnified and seen nearer, and it is now considerably used for increasing the power of accommodating the eye to distances.

Victor Hugo travels on the continent with a British passport, in which he is described as "Victor Hugo, house owner, Island of Guernsey." When he first sent to London for it, the intelligent clerk who had charge of the passport department, replied to him that he must exactly state who and what he was. This, however, was not the first time when Victor Hugo found that his illustrious name was by no means as well known as he thought. He was once in Paris, together with Alexander Dumas, at the *mairie* of the sixth *arrondissement*, in order to witness a document. After both he and Dumas had signed it, the clerk asked: "Victor Hugo, what is your business? Are you a public functionary?" "No. Did you never hear of me?" "Never in my life." "Hold on," interposed Dumas, "I am sure you must have heard of me, my friend?" "Dumas!" said the clerk, shrugging his shoulders, "there are a great many persons bearing that name." The two poets left without trying to enlighten the clerk as to who they were.

A curious discovery has recently been made at Breuil-le-Sec, near Clermont, France. During several years the turf cutters of that district have continually found faggots tied in a peculiar manner, and the attention of some scientific gentlemen having been called to the circumstance, it is now proved that a Roman bridge formerly existed there, which was thrown across the marsh to the foot of the hill now called Le Chattelier, opposite Breuil-le-Vert, where the legions of Julius Cæsar were encamped. Its length was about four thousand feet, and the breadth about thirteen feet; the beams were still undisturbed amid fascines laid down in regular strata. On referring to the fourteenth chapter of "Cæsar's Commentaries" it is easily recognized as the site where he was preparing to surprise the Bellovaci (*palude pontibus constrata*). It would appear that this bridge was thrown across in one night, without the enemy's knowledge. The Romans had first driven piles into the marshy soil, over which were laid planks of birch and oak, without nailing, in order not to attract the attention of the enemy by the noise of the hammers. This bridge enabled the Romans to surprise the Bellovaci, who were commanded by Correus. Several other articles of Roman manufacture were found among the excavations and deposited in the local museum.

The Black Cabinet still flourishes in Paris, as Messrs. Stonehead and Pinard were compelled to confess at the last sitting of the Corps Legislatiff. M. de Vaudal is the gentleman who presides over the department to which this honorable business is intrusted. The modus operandi is as follows: The police prefet in Paris, and the prefets of every department, furnish to the postoffices lists of all suspicious persons whose letters are to be retained. These letters are sent to a special room in the Department of the Interior in Paris, or at the palace of the prefeture, in the provinces, and opened there in the presence of two employees of the Postoffice Department and of a police officer. Having been read and closed again as carefully as they were opened, they are forwarded to their respective addresses. It is thought, and was charged by Pelletan at the sitting in question, that all the members of the Opposition in the Corps Legislatiff are on those lists. Pelletan threatened he would probe the matter to the bottom, and, if his suspicions proved true, demand an investigation of the whole subject at the next session of the Corps Legislatiff.

Leon Lespes, the famous editor of the *Petit Journal*, which now has a daily circulation of over four hundred thousand copies, is a very eccentric fellow, of singular appearance. He is short and corpulent, wears a sort of velvet blouse, very wide trowsers, a red cravat, and an immense vest, on which glitters a very heavy golden watch-guard, so that he looks more like the proprietor of a menagerie or of a cabinet of wax-figures, than like the editor of the most popular daily in the world. He seldom walks, but nearly always rides in a hack, and is no less afraid of railroads than Rossini.

A short time ago Baron Von Rothschild took a walk in Paris, and suddenly found himself behind the Pantheon in a part of the city with which he was not familiar. He entered the shop of a dealer in old curiosities, and discovered among a great deal of worthless trumpery an old barometer from the time of Louis the Sixteenth, the carving of

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AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Professional engagements recently contracted, which demand the whole time of the Editor-in-Chief of the APPEAL have constrained him to dispose of his interest in the paper, and to close his connection with it as Editor. He cannot part with the many readers of the APPEAL, except as one parts from old, true and tried friends, whose loving kindness he can never forget. And in doing so he commends to them as entirely worthy of their confidence, the experienced and able gentleman who has purchased his interest in the APPEAL, and for whom he bespeaks their good will and esteem, assuring them that the paper will lose none of its usefulness in his hands.

ALBERT PIKE.

In assuming the editorial management of the APPEAL, it is proper for the undersigned to announce to its readers and patrons that he will conduct it with all the ability he possesses up to the line of truthfulness, courtesy and dignity that has characterized its conduct by General PIKE. Politically I will be guided by the Platform of the National Democratic Party promulgated by that Party sitting in Convention in New York city on the 4th of July last: otherwise, I will aim to make the paper acceptable as a reliable news and commercial journal.

To the readers of the APPEAL it is unnecessary for me, as it is beyond my powers, to express their sense of General PIKE'S deservings, or my own appreciation of them. His services to the South are part of the proud record of our section: not the least of these services being the council and advice, the able elucidations of constitutional law, the truthfulness and honesty with which he has ever enforced in the columns of the APPEAL the political and social views of his countrymen. I am happy to say that in retiring from the active control of the paper he does not contemplate an utter silence as to public affairs, and that his old friends and the general public may expect to hear from him through its columns, from time to time, as his professional and other duties will permit.

J. M. KEATING.

A PARTING WORD.

We find it impossible to understand how any one can one day bear testimony to the worth and honesty of another, and the next accuse him broadly of purposes that are treacherous and dishonorable.

On Thursday, the *Avalanche* spoke of "the great cause to which in some measure the APPEAL is supposed to be attached;" and on Saturday it declares that it is willing to adjourn the discussion of the questions between it and the APPEAL, until November, "provided, at the same time, there be no playing into the hands of the enemy."

The editor of the *Avalanche* well knows that the editor of the APPEAL is incapable of treachery, and can afford to smile at an imputation of dishonor. He knows that we have *always* been inflexibly opposed to negro suffrage.

He well knows that, in this matter, we are wholly influenced and governed by principle and conviction. He knows that there is no human power that can compel us to deny our faith or profess that which we do not believe. Our career as journalist closes this morning; and we are glad to be able to say that we have sought no quarrel with any one; that we have never spoken, until now, of the editor of a journal as an individual; and that we have endeavored to be just and courteous and fair to all.

We are free now; and, as an individual, shall speak what we think, without fear, favor or affection. We shall never speak unless we are asked to do so; and shall always do it reluctantly; but when we do speak, no man or number of man shall dictate what we shall say. We shall not speak upon a stand or platform where a negro sits swelling in the bloom of his majestic self-importance, expecting his speech to be reported in the *Avalanche* and he declared an orator superior to many of another color. When a negro speaker is sandwiched between two white ones, to teach white men and white women political truths, it will not be the entertainment to which we have been invited.

We do not imagine that the Editor of the *Avalanche* saw, before it was published, the singularly offensive paragraph published on yesterday. We prefer to believe that he is innocent of it, and to part from him in friendship. Our devotion to the cause of the South needs no endorsar. What we have said to the people, we have said. Let it stand. We do not desire to erase a word.

"I WILL LAUGH WHEN THEIS FEAR COMETH."

The business of book-publishing and book-selling is excessively dull this year. Some of our leading publishers have suffered loss by every book they have published since last fall, and they are of course very much averse to any new ventures in any direction. Dullness is of course expected in the year of a Presidential campaign, when politics occupy the public mind to the exclusion of other matters, and when all forms of literature are sacrificed to the newspaper; but such an extremely dull season is rather beyond ordinary experience. After the election of Grant, the settlement of our political difficulties, the pacification of the country, and the restoration of public prosperity, we will doubtless see revived interest in literature, and a renewed taste for the nobler studies of the intellect.—[*N. Y. Times.*

Misgovernment and military despotism, Preconsulates and Freedmen's Bureaus are costly luxuries, as well as civil war and standing armies and huge navies. Paper money issued by Governments has been well characterized as strength in the beginning and weakness in the end.' The law of cause and effect has not been repealed; and 'those who dance, must pay the piper.

Sydney Smith says:

"How different and how noble it is to govern in kindness, and to found an Empire upon the everlasting basis of justice and affection! But what do men call *vigor*? To let loose hussars and bring up artillery to govern with lighted matches, and to cut and push and prime. I call this, not vigor, but the *sloth of cruelty and ignorance*. The vigor I love consists in finding out wherein subjects are aggrieved, in relieving them, *in studying the temper and genius of a people, in consulting their prejudices*, in selecting proper persons to lead and manage them, in the laborious, watchful and difficult task of increasing public happiness *by allaying each particular discontent*. In this way Hoche pacified La Vendee—and in this way only will Ireland ever be subdued."

This has not been the policy of the Chiefs of Radicalism. These men, in the words of the same writer, think "that the worst time for making friends is the period when you have made many enemies; that it is the greatest of all errors to stop when you are breathless, and to lie down when you are fatigued." Such men "not only are deaf to the suggestions of mere justice, but they despise justice; they detest the word *right;* the only word which rouses them is *peril;* where they can oppress with impunity, they oppress forever, and call it loyalty and wisdom."

When will the Radical masses of the Northern people learn the lesson which Ireland at last has taught England, that "the terms submission and fear are galling terms, when applied from the lesser nation to the greater; but it is the plain historical truth, it is the natural consequence of injustice; it is the predicament in which every country places itself which leaves such a mass of hatred and discontent by its side. No Empire is powerful enough to endure it; it would exhaust the strength of China, and sink it with all its mandarins and tea-kettles to the bottom of the deep?"

In the same letter from which we are quoting, the witty writer says, "From what motive but fear, I should be glad to know, have all the improvements in our Constitution proceeded? I question if any justice has ever been done to large masses of mankind from any other motive. . . . The only true way to make the mass of mankind see the beauty of justice, is by showing to them in pretty plain terms the consequences of injustice." That is perfectly true; and he was wise in saying, that, with four millions of disaffected people within twenty miles of the English coast, the dread which he had of their physical power was a very strong motive for listening to their claims.

The consequences of the rule of that "meanness and madness to which nations are reduced when they lose sight of the first elements of justice, without which a country can be no more secure than it can be healthy without air," are beginning to be plainly manifest in more than one way. We are continually told, by Radical members of Congress and ponderous orators and oracular presses, that the people of the South are not loyal, that they are, indeed, savagely disloyal, that they intend, with the help of the Democracy, to relieve themselves of the blessings of reconstruction on the plan of Sumner and Stevens. Some of the persons of small consideration who have crawled into Congress from the resurrected States, declare that the new Governments there cannot be maintained without the aid of Federal bayonets. The few men who use the negroes as the means that enable them to oppress the great mass of the whites, and "have ill-treated the whole crew," live in constant terror "that the oppressed people will rise upon them, and carry the ship into Brest—they begin to find that it is a very tiresome thing to sleep every night with cocked pistols under their pillows, and to breakfast, dine and sup with drawn hangers. They suspect that the privilege of beating and kicking the rest of the sailors, is hardly worth all this anxiety, and that if the ship does ever fall into the hands of the disaffected, all the outrages that they have experienced will be thoroughly remembered and amply repaid."

Undoubtedly, civil incapacities are not favorable to the development of loyalty, and the affections of a people are not gained by flagellations. Men will detest their oppressors, in spite of all the lessons of the sermon on the mount, and will continue to detest them until the causes of hatred are removed. Surely it is mad and miserable policy to cultivate hatreds as men do cucumbers in a hot-bed, by continuance of grievances and persistence in measures which irritate and exasperate.

Another consequence of the misgovernment of the South, of the determination to force negro suffrage and sham Constitutions on ten States, is that indicated by the paragraph which forms the text of this article,—enormous taxation, the body politic saturated with corruption and rotten with the poisonous virus of official dishonesty, business languishing, commerce decaying, ships rotting at the wharves, stagnation of trade, hard times for the working-man, the general depression that precedes immense convulsions.

'Whoso soweth the wind, shall reap the whirlwind.'

TEST OATHS, AND THE FRANCHISE LAW OF TENNESSEE.

[No. 9.]

Considering the question whether the act of Congress requiring a test-oath of attorneys and others, was an *ex post facto* law, Judge Miller, for the minority of the Court, said:

"It seems to me impossible to show that the law in question contemplates either the trial of a person for an offence committed before its passage, or the punishment of any person for such an offence."

What is a *trial?* It is not necessarily a trial by jury or before a court. It is not necessarily an inquiry into facts upon the testimony of witnesses. Whenever a party is put to answer, before any Magistrate, officer, tribunal or person, whether he has or has not committed a particular offence, and the consequence of a determination that he has committed it, however arrived at, is to be the deprivation of a right, the imposition of a penalty or the submission to a loss, there is a trial.

When two or three Inquisitors, in a room hung with black, put to the torture a person not informed of the offence imputed to him, and upon his forced confession, extorted from him by agony, delivered him over to the secular arm for punishment, as confessedly guilty, he had a trial, and was condemned. That this trial was an infamous outrage on justice and its consequence a murder, made it none the less a trial. When the law puts a man to his oath to answer whether he has committed an offence, and makes his refusal to swear evidence of his guilt, he is tried, and convicted on his own confession, if he does not swear.

To *punish* is, to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault; primarily, to afflict with *bodily* pain. The word is also applied to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, etc.

Sir Wm. Blackstone says: "Some punishments consist in exile, or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods; *others induce a disability of holding offices of being heirs, and the like.*" Punishment, says the Dictionary of the French Academy, is the penalty which one suffers, for the commission of some fault or crime. Certainly to be deprived of the right to vote, because one has been guilty of treason, is a penalty: and if the mode of trial, by which this offence is established, or a confession of it compelled, is an outrage on justice, so much the worse.

"It is true," said Mr. Justice Miller, "that the act requiring an oath provides a penalty for falsely taking it." Aye: and it provides a *penalty* for not taking it at all. Was it no penalty and no punishment to deprive a Roman citizen of his citizenship, because he had offended against the State?

But, said the same Justice, "this provision is prospective, *as no one is* SUPPOSED *to take the oath until after the passage of the law.*" *That* provision imposes a penalty for perjury, to be committed after its passage; and the argument need not concern itself with that. "This prospective penalty," he said, "is the only thing in the law which partakes of a *criminal* character. It is in all other respects a *civil* proceeding." A proceeding *is* of a criminal character when it imputes a crime and inflicts a penalty for its commission. It is either a *criminal* proceeding, or no *proceeding* at all. If the Czar says to ten men, "Some of you have been guilty of treason. Some of you are innocent. I do not propose to give you a trial in any known mode; but I will obviate the necessity of that, by demanding of each an oath that he has *not* been guilty of the offence. Those who refuse to take it, I will disqualify to hold office or vote, as guilty of the offence whereof they will not swear they are innocent." Is this not to try, convict, condemn and punish? Can any judicial juggling with words and phrases, disreputable in a Judge, and scandalous in a Court, change the nature of things, and make this a *civil* proceeding?

"The oath," Mr. Justice Miller said, "is simply an oath of office, and it is required of all office-holders alike. No trial of a person is contemplated by the act for any past offence. Nor is any party supposed to be charged with any offence, in the only proceeding which the law provides. A person proposing to appear in the Court as an attorney, is *asked* to take a certain oath. There is no charge made against him that he has been guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in that oath. There is no prosecution. There is not even an implication of guilt, by reason of tendering him the oath, for it is required of the man who has lost everything in defence of the Government, and whose loyalty is written on the honorable scars that cover his body, the same as of the guiltiest traitor in the land. His refusal to take the oath subjects him to no prosecution. His taking it clears him of no guilt, and acquits him of no charge."

Apparently, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Miller and the judges who agreed with him, Ch. Justice Chase and Justices Swayne and Davis, the right of an American citizen to have a voice by his vote in regard to the administration of national and State affairs, is of so little value that it cannot be deemed a punishment or penalty to take it away from three hundred thousand men at one fell swoop by a test-oath.

"The oath is simply an oath of office, and is required of all office-holders alike!" Very well: as to those who *can* take it, it amounts to nothing. It was not meant for them. We do not exactly see how it *could* have been propounded to those *only* who cannot take it, since it can be ascertained who these are, only by propounding the oath to all. When the law makes, according to the old simile, a net with meshes so weak that the large flies all pass through and escape, and the small ones are caught and put to death, it cannot be very consolatory to the small ones to be told that the net was spread for all flies alike.

There is nothing in the world so shocking to a man of honor as a dishonest argument in the mouth of a Judge. It is even disgraceful in a lawyer to make one, where the life or liberty of the citizen is involved. If Ulpian, Paul and Trebonian had ever stooped to the base level that seems natural to the Speeds, Chipmans, Binghams, Boutwells and Logans, their opinions and dicta would never have been gathered together to constitute the Pandects of Justinian. When a Judge crouches low enough to faction, or is so completely the slave of preconceptions, as to say of an oath invented to disfranchise men, an oath which stretches the conscience on the rack, and compels a man by his silence to testify against himself, an oath for the idea whereof despotisms ought to be most grateful to a Republic that has forgotten all the precedents of liberty,—as to say of *such* an oath, that it is simply an oath of office, and required of all officers alike, there is little hope of the republic. What has A., who *cannot* take it, to do with the fact that B. can? The wrong done to *him* is none the less or lighter, because it is not done to somebody else.

It is required of all alike! For so much the more reason is it a mean, sneaking and contemptible legislation. Reduce it to its simplest principles. It takes Gen. N. B. Forrest, Horace Maynard and Thomas A. Hamilton, and says to them: "You, Mr. Maynard, we know, can take the oath. As to you, to propound it is a mere idle ceremony. It in no way harms you, and it ought not to be required of you; but we want to require it of others, who cannot take it, and as a color and excuse for that, we must require it of you also." To Mr. Hamilton it says: "We know that you *will* take it, and therefore it can do you no harm." To Gen. Forrest it says: "We know, of course, that you cannot take it without committing perjury. But we cannot pass a law directly disfranchising you, and therefore we will effect that by compelling you to confess, by a refusal to swear that you are innocent." It is a sneaking and despicable plan to do indirectly what cannot be directly done.

Again, Mr. Justice Miller, arguing that the law prescribed no *punishment*, said: "What law is it whose transgression is punished in the case before us? None is referred to in the act, and there is nothing on its face to show that it was intended as an additional punishment for any offence described in any other act. A part of the matters of which the applicant is required to purge himself on oath may amount to treason; but surely there could be no intention or desire to inflict this small additional punishment for a crime whose penalty already was death and confiscation of property."

It makes no difference, whether the exclusion from office or the bar, or deprivation of the right to vote, was *intended* as punishment, or not. It *is* punishment; for it is a forced consequence of a presumed offence, whereof a party is deemed to confess himself guilty, by refusing to take the oath. And when Mr. Justice Miller asserts that Congress did not intend it as punishment, he volunteers to testify in respect of a matter of fact, as to which he is wholly and grossly mistaken.

The minority said that it was no punishment to compel a party in a civil suit to disclose his transactions on oath, when these were alleged to be fraudulent; although he should thus be compelled to pay an honest debt, which otherwise he might have avoided. He could not be compelled to admit himself guilty of a crime or of a misdemeanor which disqualified him to vote or hold office. A man may be made a witness against himself, in relation to civil matters; but he cannot, in respect to a criminal charge.

So it said that it was no punishment to place insane persons in close confinement. These are very silly comparisons. There is no charge of crime against the lunatic. It is not proposed to make him swear that he is not insane, and, if he refuses, to assume his insanity and incarcerate him. The confinement is for his welfare.

It said that no man can be twice lawfully punished for the same offence; and that as those who refuse to take the oath, and so are deprived of valuable rights, can nevertheless be indicted and tried for the same offence, the act provides for no conviction, and prescribes no punishment. It is strange that it did not occur to counsel that this is the very reason why the oath is not required; because, if a party is convicted and punished for not taking the oath, he *may* notwithstanding, be indicted and tried for it, and so punished twice.

It said that the President and Vice-President of the United States must be native-born citizens; but this is no *punishment* of naturalized citizens: and that the provision once was in the New York Constitution, that a Judge should not be over sixty years of age; and that this is no *punishment* of those over that age. These provisions affix no consequences to an *act* of the party; but are strictly laws defining qualifications. One is ashamed to have to re-state and gravely argue propositions so utterly ridiculous.

Whether a pardon restores to a party his competency to practice law in the courts, we need not inquire. It certainly restores his competency to vote.

In these last words that we write, to be read by those with whom it has been our pleasure and pride to commune for nineteen months, we cannot conclude the discussion of the subject of these numbers, without a few words as to the moral policy of test-oaths.

In 1739, the English House of Commons sent up to the Lords, for the fifth time, a Pension bill, characterized by Lord Talbot as a bill for securing their own integrity. In the fourth and fifth years of Queen Anne, an act of Parliament excluded from membership in the House of Commons, any person having any pension from the Crown. And in the first year of George I, this incapacity was further extended.

The Earl of Carlisle said, in the House of Lords, in 1739:

"Thus your Lordships see, that by the laws now in being, all persons who have pensions from the Crown during pleasure, or for any term or number of years, are rendered incapable of having seats in the other House; and by these laws great penalties are inflicted upon those who presume to break through them. But as no provision has been made by either of these laws, for discovering secret offenders, and as every man must be sensible that such pensions may be given privately, the gentlemen of the other House have thought it necessary, and, I hope, your Lordships will think it necessary, to provide the best remedy that can be thought of for this defect, which is the chief, and indeed the sole intention of this bill."

The proposed "best remedy" was that the members should declare on oath every gratuity or reward they received.

Lord Walpole said:

"The frequent oaths that are to be introduced by this bill would be of the most dangerous consequences, not only to our established religion, but even to natural religion itself. In our ancient polity, both religious and civil, it was a wise maxim, never to allow a man to swear in any case, where self-interest was concerned, especially when the circumstances of the case were such as made it impossible to convict him of perjury, even though he should be guilty of it, but this maxim seems to be quite overturned by this bill, and therefore I am convinced it will introduce amongst us an utter contempt of perjury, which is always followed by an utter contempt of religion."

The Bishop of Salisbury said:

"All usurpations have been founded upon the most specious and plausible pretences. . . . the other House could not have thought of a more specious or plausible pretence for aspiring to themselves a new and dangerous power, than that of preventing corruption. . . . How does this bill guard against corruption? In my opinion, not in the least. The members are to declare upon oath every gratuity or reward they receive. If that gratuity or reward should be paid and received from a corrupt motive, will this ever compel a discovery? Can we suppose that a wretch so abandoned as to betray and sell his country for a small reward, will ever have any regard to an oath; especially in cases where it is allowed, there is no probability of convicting him of perjury? WE MAY AS WELL, I THINK, MAKE A LAW FOR OBLIGING A SUSPECTED MAN TO SWEAR THAT HE HAS NEVER ROBBED UPON THE HIGHWAY. I hope I shall be allowed to show some regard for religion, by refusing to prostitute the sacred solemnity of an oath, in cases where it is almost certain, a man will rather perjure himself than confess his guilt. The laws of this Kingdom have always been extremely cautious of subjecting a man to an oath, in any case where his interest may be concerned. By the common law it is never done."

Test-oaths, as inventions to deprive men of rights, are no new discovery. They suit despotisms, and are appropriate measures to be resorted to by scoundrels in high places. They put oaths to the basest uses; they offer bribes for perjury; they put the base above the worthy, and villainy above honor. They demoralize and corrupt a people, and so make it the more fit for the uses of Jacobinism.

The franchise laws of Tennessee are no parts of the Constitution. They are null and void, so far as they undertake to convict men of treason without trial, and to punish by disqualification.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Gen. Grant was serenaded at the residence of his brother by the Turner organizations of the city this evening. He will return to Galena on Wednesday, to remain a month or two longer.

LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, August 29.—The Conservative of yesterday says Gen. Sully has gone to Fort Dodge. A force of 700 men has been sent west of Fort Hays, in pursuit of Indians. 150 mules have been stolen from Bowers and Newman. A mail coach had been stopped and robbed between Sheridan and Denver.

CANADA.

OTTOWA, August 29.—Hon. John Rose will shortly leave for Washington, on matters connected with new reciprocity for a new treaty.

The discount on American invoice for the ensuing week is thirty per cent.

TOBONTO, August 29.—The express robbers were again before the Magistrate to day. After partial examination they were remanded to jail until Tuesday.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, August 29.—In the House to-day, Lewis (colored) took the floor in defense of the eligibility of negro members. He was at the Democratic Convention in Charleston, in 1860, and was glad to withdraw his declaration, for it was the silvery lining of the great cloud that hung over liberty for the colored man.

The debate will continue until all the colored members have an opportunity to defend themselves; and, unless cut short by a vote of the House, it will take many days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Private advices from Panama say a fearful earthquake took place at Callao on the 3d inst., lasting 7 minutes. No lives lost, but many houses injured. At 7 p.m., the sea retired 100 yards. In returning the water rose 10 feet above the usual level. Great fears were entertained that Callao would be completely inundated. At last accounts, on the 14th, however, the worst was over, but still the community were greatly alarmed for the safety of their property. The shipping had not suffered when the steamer left.

FOREIGN.

LISBON, August 29.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro news to the 8th.

The Paraguayans, through hunger, had left Humaits. Four thousand of them were surrounded but refused to surrender. The allies occupied Humaita on the 25th of July, capturing 250 cannon and much ammunition. It is reported that the Paraguayans have evacuated Tunipo. Three Brazilian ironclads had forced their way to others that were bombarding Lopez. The allied General Caxias was advancing on Lopez, and the allied fleet commands the country. The war is nearly at an end. The revolt in Paraguay was soon put down. Berges and Caunerus were implicated and shot. The Brazilian ministry are changing. The Presidents of the Provinces are causing much opposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—A fire at Mariapol, a town of the sea of Azof, consumed 250 houses and was not extinguished at last accounts. It is feared the whole town will be consumed. Loss heavy.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Liberte*, of this city, has the following intelligence: Queen Isabella will form a ministry from the moderate party, Corrected being President.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—A Democratic torch-light procession is in progress to-night, seven or eight miles in length. The procession was over two hours in passing the starting point at the Clay statue. A large number of clubs, mounted, and a number of negro clubs participated.

Many German, Irish, Italian, French, and Spanish clubs, composed exclusively of respective nationalities were in the procession. The streets were crowded with people, among whom the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, along with the most perfect order. Not a single disturbance has been heard of as yet, and policemen can scarcely be found among the dense mass of people. The demonstration is a complete success.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Hon. John C. Burch and Col. L. C. Burch were recently appointed a delegation by the Conservatives of Tennessee to visit the President and lay before him the situation of affairs in that State. Mr. Burch was unable to leave home, and therefore delegated his powers to Col. Looney, of Ky. Cols. Looney and Burch arrived here yesterday. They had a brief interview with the President, which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the Cabinet meeting; but last night they had, by appointment, a conference of two hours, during which time matters were fully discussed. The President referred the delegation to recent orders as the limit of the executing power in the matter, but assured them that the means authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to procure the freedom of the ballot box in Tennessee and other Southern States without interference by Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the Constitution forbids any of the States from maintaining a standing army of paid soldiers; that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen, who can only be exempted from it by payment of fine or providing a substitute; that the militia is an emergency force subject to be called from the plow or the loom at any moment, and from which no citizen can escape; but that a standing army of paid troops, in any State, is repugnant to the Constitution and to the spirit of our institutions. Every constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority.

The President, during his prolonged interview with Cols. Burch and Looney, produced and read from the parts of the Constitution the several laws on the subject in support of his position that no State can maintain a standing army of paid soldiers. The law of 1865 he declared was conclusive on this subject. It disbanded and forbade the reorganization of the militia or volunteer forces of the Southern States.

The President in his conversation with the delegation expressed himself in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Gen. Rosecrans in noticing an article which has appeared in one of the newspapers, with the heading "Rosecrans' mission to the White Sulpher Springs," has addressed the Editor a note complaining of the unkindness of its tone and temper, and untruthfulness of its assertion of facts. He concludes as follows: If you desire to deal fairly, permit me, through your columns to say to your readers and to all who love our country, that my mission was one of my own, and inspired by a most earnest desire for the welfare of this nation, for which I am as willing to lay down my life as any one who lives beneath our flag. No party had anything to do with it, and no individual. I alone am responsible, and any information you have received to the contrary is erroneous.

Senator Morgan says no understanding exists, to his knowledge, relative to calling a September session of Congress.

Fractional currency received from the printing bureau for the week, $41,600; national bank currency issued, $86,300; amount in circulation, $29,898,570; fractional currency destroyed, $500,500.

Gen. Comstock, of Grant's staff, who has been absent some time on account of ill health, returned this morning considerably improved.

By direction of the Secretary of War, several officers of the veteran reserve have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the United States service.

Brev. Maj. Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, A. A. G., has been ordered from New York to Kentucky, and from thence back to New York city again, on public business. He will receive special instructions from the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service.

The resignation of Capt. Wm. Hutman, 15th Infantry, is accepted by the President.

Gen. Rosecrans was at the White House to-day engaged some time in conversation with the President.

DIED.

ROYSTER—Died, Saturday evening, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, THIRGE LAKE, infant son of Frank W. and Helen L. Royster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) evening at 5 o'clock, from their residence.

Services by the Rev. Dr. Wheat.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Second Ward Democratic Club

THE regular meeting of the Second Ward Club will take place next Tuesday night at their Hall, at 8 o'clock. Co. Morgan and others will be on hand to address the Club. All persons in the Ward, white and black, are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of the President:
aug30 2t J. V. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

THE PANOLA WEEKLY STAR

HAS a circulation equal to any advertising medium offered to Memphis merchants, for the purpose of securing the trade of North Mississippi. The shipments of Cotton from Panola county to Memphis for nine months of the year 1867, amounted to 12,126 bales, upon which there will be an increase this season. Study your interest by advertising in the STAR. Address PANOLA STAR,
aug30 1f Panola, Miss.

School of the Church of Good Shepherd.

Rev. J. J. VAULX, Rector,
ELEAZER C. BELCHER, Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON
Tuesday, September 1st, 8:30 a.m

TUITION, IN ADVANCE:
Primary Classes.....$2 per month.
Higher Classes..... 3 "
au30 1t

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by S. C. Eveleth, on November 14th, 1867, and registered in the Register's Office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 50, pages 128 and 129, I will, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of September, 1868,

at 11 o'clock a.m., on Second street, at the Southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, offer for sale, at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, designated and described as follows, to-wit: Being parts of Lots Nos. 55 and 54, on John S. Claybrook's plan or plot of subdivision of a one hundred acre tract of land near Memphis, beginning on the north side of Henry street, at a stake one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet east from the southeast corner of Baileview Lot No. 56; thence north parallel with the east boundary line of said Lot No. 56, seven chains to a stake, south eighty-nine degrees east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet from the northeast corner of said lot No. 56, thence south eighty-nine degrees east, eight 51-100 (8 51 100) chains, (or 175 feet) to the west side of Post and Rail avenue; thence south seven (7) chains with west side of Post and Rail avenue, to southeast corner of lot No. 55; thence north 89° west with north side of Henry street eight 52 1 0 (8 52-100) chains (less 175 feet) to the beginning corner, containing about four acres.

I will sell said land to pay the balance due on the notes mentioned in the deed of trust, as directed by the beneficiary.

The equity of redemption is waived, and the title is believed to be good, but I shall sell and convey only as trustee.

aug30 d4w1d B. B. WADDELL, Trustee.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
—AT—
ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
Tuesday, September 1st,

TO be given by the Choir of St. Peter's, assisted by Amateurs.
Professor WINKLER, Director. au28 3t

VARIETIES THEATER,
Corner Main and Washington Sts.

C. H. H. BROOM.....Manager
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

THE interior of the Varieties having been beautifully decorated, the Stage furnished with a splendid new set of scenes, also a new and beautiful Drop Curtain, by Sam. W. Gallek, the talented scenic artist of the New Memphis Theater, will reopen on MONDAY EVENING, August 31, for the regular Fall and Winter season, with a new and powerful company, who will appear every night in Songs, Duetts, Dances, Negroisms, Burlesques, Farces, Dramas, etc.

Admission, 50c. Private boxes, $5. au27

GRAND BALL AT RALEIGH
—OF THE—
RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF
154th REGIMENT,
—ON THE—
Evening of the 3rd of September.

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Col. J. W. DAWSON, J. W. COCHRAN,
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Tickets $2 50, including transportation to and from Raleigh.
Tickets to be had at Book Stores of Geo. Pattison & Co., H. Wade & Co. Cowperthwaite, Chapman & Co., and from Committee of Arrangements. au25

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59 Madison Street,
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Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 tf

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
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BOOTS & SHOES.

HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will comp te favorably with any city this side of Boston.

Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,

JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
au27 1m 236 Main street.

THE GABBERT ACADEMY,
124 Vance Street.

WILL open its 25th Session on TUESDAY, September 1st, under the direction of Mrs. M. G. DUNCAN and Miss MARY BEACH.

Thorough instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Academies. The languages and Music form extra charges.

For further particulars, apply to or address
au30* MRS. M. G. DUNCAN.

$1 00 Premium

FOR THE LARGEST EAR OF CORN DELIVERED to
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Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

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REMOVAL.

200 Front Street. 200 Front Street.

On the first of September, I will remove to

200 Front Street.

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,
Rectifier, and Dealer in Liquors.
au30 2m

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
WILLIAMSON, HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
326 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

IN view of the near approach of the Fall season, it affords us much pleasure in again being able to call the attention of our friends and the public at large to our recently enlarged stock of Goods, comprising in part as follows:

100 hhds Bacon Sides,	500 prs Kentucky Bagging,	200 bbls sand'd Ref. Sugars,
300 bbls Pork,	100 coils Machine Rope,	100 sacks Coffee,
20 hhds B Shoulders,	50 tons Iron Ties,	100 bbls Molasses,

And all such articles usual in our line of business.

☞ As heretofore, Mr. HILL (of our firm) will give his undivided attention to the sale of all Cotton consigned to us, and hope to be able to give such satisfaction as has met his efforts on previous occasions.
au30 3m

SOUTHERN WAGON FACTORY
JAMES & ROOSA,

Largest Stock of Home-Made Wagons in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

Dealers in Bar Iron, Axles, Springs, and all kinds of Wagon Maker's Material.

MANUFACTURERS OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
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No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE
—OF ALL—
SUMMER GOODS
BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT
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MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS
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mh15 tf

WANTED—By a young Gentleman, Board

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

THE REV. A. H. KERR, D D, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beal streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. W. H. MITCHELL, D.D., from Florence, Ala., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at Linden Street Christian Church this morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 p.m.

THE changing of the house of the Central Methodist Church, on Union street, not having been completed, there will be no services at that church to-day. The house will be in readiness, however, for Sabbath-school and preaching by next Sabbath.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 84 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Services at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooks, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hi[...], D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, [...] o'clock, and every Sunday morning at 6 [...], except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE,) Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

A CARD.

The kindness of friends has enabled me to associate myself with J. M. Keating as co-proprietor of the MEMPHIS APPEAL. I trust that all will assist me to make this effort a business success, and that the patrons of the APPEAL will continue to my partner and myself the favors that have given this old journal pre-eminent prestige.

In a day or two the method of business to be adopted by the new firm will be announced. JOHN AINSLIE, Business Manger.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Regular Weekly Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Club of Shelby county was held at Stillman Hall last evening, at which the following business was transacted:

The resignation of Mr. J. M. Keating, as Secretary of the Club, was received, accepted, and the President appointed Mr. J. T. Pratt in his stead.

The committee heretofore appointed to solicit contributions from citizens to defray the expenses of the Club, and for other expenses incidental to the campaign, was discharged, and the Chair appointed as such committee in the future Messrs. Thomas O. Smith, T. F. Mallon, James M. Schools, T. A. Nelson, W. C. McClure, Capt. J. W. Sneed, Col. W. F. Taylor and D. A. Sheppard, Esq.

On motion of Judge Scruggs, a committee of three was appointed to invite Gen. J. L. T. Sneed, of Fayette county, to address the Democracy of Memphis on Saturday evening next.

The Chair also announced as a speaker for Saturday evening next Col. Walter S. Coleman.

The meeting then adjourned.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—Our readers will hardly forget that on Tuesday evening next, at Church of St. Peter's, on Adams street, a concert of vocal and instrumental music is to be given for one of those charitable purposes to which the clergy of the Church of the Holy Catholic faith seem to be especially devoted. We should hardly expect the purpose, however noble, to call together a large audience. The sentiments of people evaporate when they come to the surface. But we are quite sure that the unusual attractions which the programme of the concert presents will cause the ready sale of all the tickets, and great regret on the part of those who do not secure seats. We have been, in a small degree, permitted to know what is to be sung, and by whom, and having once had some pretensions as an amateur, we can say that no one who loves "the concord of sweet sounds" will be disappointed. One voice the citizens of Memphis will then hear which they will hear but once again—the voice of one who sings only for her church and her friends—a voice such as we hear only once in a lifetime. Professor Winkler directs the concert. Everything will, of course, be done *en regle*, and we venture to predict that the concert will be a marked success.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public, politicians especially, to this work, edited by our old friend of the *Avalanche*, Capt. M. W. Cluskey. It is all that it purports to be as a political text book, containing everything necessary to the intelligent conduct of the present canvass by editors and public speakers. Every lawyer should have a copy of it, and every citizen who desires to be informed in the fullest degree touching the issues between the Radical and Democratic parties. It makes 400 pages double column octavo. Price in cloth, $2 50. Sent post paid on receipt of money. Clubs of five, $10. Usual allowance to trade and canvassers. Parties desiring to act as agents, will write to the publishers immediately. Postmasters, upon sending orders, will receive advantage of club rates, or per centage, according to numbers ordered. Address Miami Printing and Publishing Company, cor. P[...]dinger street and Miami canal, [...] Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.—On Tuesday, the 1st prox., the twenty-ninth session of the Memphis Female College will commence. An institution so well known as this requires no comment or eulogim at our hands. The simple announcement that it begins is enough. The corps of teachers presents an array of talent and learning that it would be hard to equal, and impossible to excel. Rabbi Tuska, than whom a more profound and thorough ancient or oriental scholar we have not in our midst, will have charge of the department of ancient languages, and will also be assisted by Professor Emile Witzman in the department of modern languages. Music, natural sciences and English literature will also be taught by professors who are *au fait* in their respective branches. Pupils can board at the college, under the immediate eye of the Principal. For further particulars, see advertisement.

NEGRO BRUTALITY.

The Man and Brother---Coroner's Inquest.

'Squire Walton was called upon to officiate as coroner down in Nonconnah bottom yesterday, on the body of a negro woman named Frances Garner, who was murdered by her husband, James Garner, under the following circumstances:

James, who is a drinking character, came home on Friday night full of liquor and commenced abusing his wife. She made some resistance to the drunken brute and he knocked her down and kicked her until she was senseless. He then took her on his shoulders to a neighbor's house, and throwing her down on the floor, told them what he had done. The woman remained in a comotose condition until yesterday morning, when she died. The 'Squire happening to be in the neighborhood, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body. A jury was empanneled and the following verdict returned: "The deceased, Frances Garner, came to her death by the violent treatment of her husband, James Garner."

A bench warrant was issued by the 'Squire for the arrest of the scoundrel, and he is by this time no doubt enjoying himself playing with a pair of handcuffs.

United Hebrew Relief Association—Card of Thanks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Relief Association, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Memphis and Ohio, the Memphis and Charleston, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Companies, as also the Memphis and St. Louis, and Memphis and Cincinnati packets, have uniformly and invariably transported at half the usual rates all passengers recommended by this Society, thereby enabling us to save a very considerable amount to be otherwise expended in supplying the wants of the poor under our protection; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the several Railroad and Steamboat Companies above mentioned, for the liberality and a[...]ess with which they have at all times [re]sponded to our calls in behalf of the travel[ing] poor.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to Messrs. Sam B. Jones, W. J. Ross and A. S. Liv[e]rmore, the very efficient and affable superintendents of the respective railroad companies, and to Messrs. Levy & Miller, Larry Harmstad, Lan[...] Calvert, the Jas. T. Bourne and Flem C[...] the ever polite and active agents of the several steam packets, for the kind services they have rendered our society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the several gentlemen herein named, and that the same be published in the city papers.

G. S. JUDAH, Chairman,
SOL. HESSE,
REV. S. TUSKA,
Committee.

Attest: A. KLEIN, Secretary.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

It has come; it is here; we have seen it with our own eyes! Not the cattle plague—but the grecian bend. She was lovely; but on her classic features was a shade of melancholy, which ever and anon deepened into one of excruciating pain, and her sylph-like form, clothed in the richest vestments of the, the—the Memphis drygoods stores, was swayed forward in a manner agonising to behold. "Cholic," thought we; "gripes is mighty bad, specially on ladies as laces tight," said an apple woman, who saw our sympathising glances; "peppermint and cam*fire* is mighty good for it, tho'," she continued, "poor cretur, ef she don't take somethin' fur 'em they'll drap her, *shore*." And so the object of solicitude passed on, and we followed her, expecting her to "drap" pretty soon, and that we should have the pleasure of administering the cam*fire* and peppermint.

But she didn't drap!

And after we had followed her a couple of squares, Jones met us, and asked us what the thunder we were doing. We told him. "You durned fool!" said he, (he is just back from New York) "she ain't sick—that's the *grecian bend*!" The what? "The grecian bend, which has so lately come into fashion, and which has created so much admiration in the *beau mond*." "Oh, indeed!" and with this we turned down the street, a sadder, but not a wiser man.

But our curiosity was aroused: we determined to find out on what principles this curve, (which we supposed indicated one of the most unromantic ailments that flesh is heir to,) should have become a fashion and receive a classic name.

Human nature, ruminated we, has been the same from the creation. The same curiosity that tempted Eve to taste the apple, the same deviltry that persuaded her to offer it to Adam, and the same vanity which led her into the apron manufactory, guide and rule her daughters to-day. The belles of Athens the ancient, were quite as much under the influence of Fashion as are those of Saratoga, Newport, or Babylon the less. Solomon says: "Nothing new under the sun"—so, it is to *them*—the belles of ancient Greece that we must look for the origin of the present custom.

A friend of ours, an Italian gentleman who deals in peanuts, has in his shop a fine collection of plaster images, and fac similes of the "works of the grand old masters." To this *repertoire* we repaired, and there we found it—the original, Grecian bend—which our ladies are imitating, or trying to imitate, and which has created as much ridicule as admiration. The copy which showed it most plainly was the Venus del Medici. It consists of a forward inclination of the body, and is one of the most graceful curves known. But it "set" a good deal better on that "Wenus"—figure—as Artemus says, than it does on most of the modern "Wenuses" who try to imitate her. We did not feel at all like giving *her* a dose of peppermint.

We left the peanut atelier satisfied. The Grecian bend is all right.

COURT STREET SCHOOLS.—Owing to the financial embarrassment of the Board of School Visitors, the city schools will not be re-opened until December. In order to avoid the disorganizing effects of so long a vacation, and that there be no interruption to the regular course of instruction prescribed for the scholastic year, the teachers of the Female High and Grammar Schools on Court street, propose to re-open those schools on Monday, September 14, 1868, under the patronage of the Board of School Visitors, who have kindly furnished for that purpose the commodious building on the corner of Court and Third streets, next door to the Tabernacle. The schools will be continued under these auspices only until the Board of Visitors find themselves able to resume their direction. The building will be thoroughly repaired and surrounded with a high fence, rendering it one of the most desirable school houses in the city. The admission fee is fixed at half the rates charged by the private schools of the city. To their old patrons no explanation of their system is necessary. Others desiring information will please apply to Col. James T. Leath, President of the Board of School Visitors.

JENNIE M. HIGBEE,
JULIETTE R. CAIRNS.

BARBECUE AT MARION, ARK.

Three Thousand Persons Present

Great Enthusiasm Manifested!!

The Colored Democracy out En Mass.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in our sister State, took place yesterday at Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas. It was a perfect outpouring of the Democracy, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. There were not less than three thousand persons present, of which eight hundred were colored citizens. The barbecue on the occasion was one that will long be remembered by those present, as an affair of the most pleasant nature.

The meeting was brought to order by Judge Trice calling W. M. Smith, Esq., to the chair, a choice which was unanimously assented to. E. C. Crump, Maj. Early and Frank Erwin were chosen as Vice-Presidents.

After the meeting was organized, it was addressed by a goodly number of speakers, and every one seemed to understand the great importance of the occasion. The meeting was eloquently addressed by O. P. Lyles, B. C. Crump, Judge Scruggs, H. M. Lowenstein and Hon. L. C. Haynes. Among the colored orators were Eli Glass, Marengo Johnson, Tom Avent and Bill Demos. The speakers were all in excellent spirits, spoke to the point, were effective and did full justice to the important political events of the day.

The whole county appears to have been awakened to the importance of the occasion, and seems to have brought forward every citizen of any consequence. So great was the manifestation that Maj. Barker, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has been making himself extremely obnoxious to all classes of honest and peaceably disposed citizens, felt that his presence in that county was no longer required; so, carpet-bag like, he picked up his "traps" and walked—perigrinating to parts unknown.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the colored Democrats who, on this occasion, displayed much enthusiasm, and did everything in their power to make everything what the meeting turned out to be—a perfect success. They paraded with the Tenth ward, Fifth ward, and Central colored clubs, led by Tom Epps' band and Wardlow's old and popular musicians, under Grayson.

The dinner was gotten up in a style unsurpassed, and good cheer seemed to universally prevail.

The thanks of all who attended the barbecue are due to Mark R Cheek and Billy Hempstead for courtesies extended the whole party. As a whole, every one who attended the Marion barbecue have reason to be proud of everything which occurred, for it was truly a grand affair in every respect.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The above Court was not in session on yesterday. On Monday next the case of the State vs. Burditt will be argued on demurrer.

The case of the State vs. Simons commenced on Friday last by empaneling a jury, will be called up for trial. A verdict will be rendered by the jury on Monday.

On Tuesday next the September term (law side) will commence, and the appeal cases of the August and September terms called informally.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. Owen McPartland, indictment for murder, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000—bond given.

In the case of the State vs. John Cosgrove, indictment for murder, and new trial granted, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000.

In the case of the State vs. Charles Kendall, indictment for larceny and new trial granted, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

On Monday next, the case of the State vs. J. H. Carmichael and W. E. Carmichael, indictment for larceny, will be called up for trial.

An early adjournment to court in course will probably take place.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1868.—S. E. and Mrs. A. A. Garvey to J. P. Trezevant, lot No. 86, Ragland division, $700; E. and J. B. Ragland to L. R. Grehan, lot No. 14. Ragland division, $1200; Sarah A. Means to Lucy A. Powers, 49½x148½ feet, N. E. corner Fourth and Mills street, Chelsea, $3750; Michael Smith to John and Mollie Smith, 19x74½ feet, south side Market street, deed of gift; J. G. Meacham, by Sheriff, to A. J. White, 206 acres, $188 47; R. C. Brinkley et al. to E. J. Holehan, 40 feet of lot 571, south side Madison street, $10,000; Chas. F. Morris et al. to Wm. H. Andrews, lot No. 15, block 2, Fort Pickering, $155 50; J. J. Murphy to Chas. Neagle, 50x160 feet, on Wellington street, $3000; John Reeves to Mrs. Mattie Thompson, 90 acres on M. and O. Railroad, $504; M. D. Deadrick to Wilson Durrum, 26 65-100 acres north side P. R. road, $297 50; John C. McLemore et al. to J. S. Galloway and wife, block 57, Fort Pickering, $1200 69; L. B. Noland and wife to C. R. Vaughn, west half lot 24, Weekly tract, 3 91-100 acres, "an exchange;" Barrett Graham to Fisher, Amis & Co., lot No. 34, B. Graham's subdivision, $12,507. The following are in the office awaiting parties interested to come in and make some corrections before being recorded: F. L. Warner, Tax-Collector, to John Bovin; John Bovin to P. D. Beecher et al.; Chancery Court decree vesting title in R. A. Hughes et al.; J. E. Bigelow to Orin White; S. D. Ridlue to R. A. Hughes; J. T. Swayne to R. A. Hughes.

GEO. M. GREELEY, Register.

HOW TO MARRY AND ENJOY LIFE AS YOU GO ALONG.—Recently it has become a habit among young men to excuse themselves for not marrying, under the plea that in these expensive times they could barely get a living, and so if taken away, nothing would be left for the maintenance of their families. Unable to get much ahead in the world, they refuse to assume additional obligations, and so unduly postpone marriage. And just here we see an illustration of the beautiful workings of life assurance. For this removes depressing apprehensions, and allows of matrimonial engagements without waiting to gather property. If a young man, believing that "marriage is honorable in all," would assume its engagements, all that he has to do is to procure from the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York*, a handsome life policy, in favor of his bride, and enjoy, without anxiety, the benefits of domestic happiness. So, all you youths, ambitious of connubial felicity, pitch in. The agents of this ancient and well known life insurance company, Messrs. McClure & Caskin, stand waiting to give you a policy.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mrs. Dr. Cobb will open a select school for girls and small boys on the 1st of September, at her residence, 204 Second street. Pupils in music also received. Terms moderate.
au26 2w

Alces' Cigars sold everywhere.
au25 1w

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Old Offenders Recognized.

Mysteries Cleared Up.

Night before last Capt. McMath, of the Second District police, accompanied by Sergts. Orr and Hanson, went to that delightful locality in South Memphis known as Grady's Hill, on a scout. They had various objects in view, but the most special point they were trying to make was the arrest of the parties who on the previous night had broken into and robbed the house of Henry Duckett, on Georgia street, of several hundred pounds of meat, money, etc. From the description of the marauders given by Mrs. Duckett, the officers to whom the case was given to work up, spotted two well-known frequenters of this classic region, named John Coole and Sam. Hilliard, both of whom, though known to be engaged in many villainous and desperate deeds, had so far escaped arrest and punishment. On Friday night Sam. Hilliard had acted in a manner peculiarly suggestive of complicity in the affair of the preceding night, and his behavior led the officers mentioned to "drop" on his house, about midnight. On going to the front door and demanding admission, it was refused, and the officers heard the inmates attempting to make an exit by the rear window. Sergeant Orr ran round the back way and intercepted the very man they were hunting for, Hilliard, in the act of getting out. He was gobbled and sent to the Second district station and his house searched. In it were found all the meat, most of the lost tobacco and one of the watches. The indefatigable officers continued their search for the other "spotted" party. About three o'clock in the morning, while passing a shanty on the hill, their attention was attracted by loud swearing on the portico. On approaching nearer, the sound was found to proceed from a darkey asleep there, and on still closer examination, that darkey proved to be the long looked for John Coale. He was taken in out of the night dew by the tender-hearted officials, and carried up to the Causey station, where he was given dry lodgings.

Yesterday morning Hilliard, having the terrors of the law before him, "squealed" on Coale, and told the whole story of their deviltry.

According to his own account (of course) Hilliard was as innocent as a lamb, but had been led into all his wicked ways by Coale. He was with Coale in the attack on Duckett's house, and saw him (Coale) drive the hoe into Duckett's head, and choke Mrs. Duckett. Coale also plundered the house. Moreover, according to the tale of the gentle Hilliard, Coale was the thugger of Mr. Connor, who was found in the bayou on Wellington street, corner of Union, some two months ago in a senseless condition, and who afterwards died of his wounds. He was also the murderer of Flynn, who was found dead back of the stables on Main street, beyond Vance.

The *squealing* of Hilliard only confirmed the suspicions of the police, and the two worthies are now hard and fast where they need have no fear of hydrophobia. Their case will be examined into to-morrow morning.

It is said that Mr. Folger, who was knocked down in the same locality a few nights before Connor was thugged, was called upon yesterday, and recognized Coale as the party who felled him.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, on Union street, will open its next session on Monday, September 7th. The building is well adapted and elegantly furnished for school purposes. The health, comfort and progress of the pupils have been kept in view in the arrangement of the rooms, yard, etc.

FINE GRAPES.—The thanks of the APPEAL office are tendered to Messrs. E. T. Babcock & Co., the proprietors of the Nurseries at Summerfield, Ill., for a box of the most delicious grapes that we have tasted this season. The box came through Messrs. Reed & Anderson, who are the Agents of the Nurseries, and who are in constant receipt of consignments of the luscious fruit.

EMMONS & SON received last night Police Gazette, Police News, Fireside Companion, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, New York Home Journal, Staats Rural New Yorker, Home and Abroad, Leslie's Illustrated Paper, New York Weekly No. 48 and back numbers, Blackwood for August, Railroad Guide for September, Independent, New York Clipper, and dailies from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

MENKEN BROTHERS have a large stock of dry goods at their store, 263 Main street, which they are selling to retail merchants at special rates, offering rare inducements. Their prices will compare favorably with those of New York, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Country merchants and city retail merchants should call and examine their stock before going West or North.

SCHOOL OF CHURCH OF GOOD SHEPHERD.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our Chelsea subscribers to the advertisement of this School, in another column. The Rector is well known to our citizens as a pains-taking and scholarly teacher, and the Principal is vouched for to us as possessed of all the qualifications of a capable and careful assistant in a school of the best class.

PANOLA STAR.—One of the best of the weeklies that come to us from our sister State, is the Panola *Star*. It has always something in its columns that our scissors have an affinity for, and gives evidence that "there is life in the old land yet." As an advertising medium it is unsurpassed by any of our North Mississippi exchanges. Our merchants who rely upon country trade should not fail to patronize its columns. The advertisement of it will be found in another column.

PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.—Unlike animals endowed with a mysterious instinct, candid, reasoning human beings look beyond the pleasures of an hour, or the gratifications of a day. When death does not intervene, childhood quickly gives place to youth, youth to manhood, and manhood to old age and decay. All of us are not successful in amassing fortunes by which we can provide permanently for those whom affection or duty may have placed in our care. To meet this want, life insurance companies have been devised—laudable enterprises, by which a fraction of the fruits of daily labor or a small part of the profits of the mechanic or tradesman of moderate means may purchase a competency for their families in the event of death; and from which the capitalist who risks his means can secure reasonable compensation. The ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, whose agents are Messrs. McMahon & Otis, are offering to take risks of this sort. The company is in every way reliable pecuniarily, and its stockholders and representatives are reliable gentlemen and fully identified with our own interests. No man with a family should be without some protection for the future. He should insure his life for the benefit of those dependent upon him for support. 2t

GRAND PROCESSION!

Monster Mass-Meeting!!

The Democracy in Motion.

The Young Men's Independent Democratic Club of this city have agreed upon having a grand procession and monster mass meeting on the evening of the 9th of September next, at some place to be hereafter designated within the city. The following is the programme as far as matured. Other arrangements will be duly announced. All of the Democratic Clubs of the city and county are most cordially and earnestly invited to co-operate:

GRAND MARSHAL.
GENERAL N. B. FORREST.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Gen. E. W. Rucker,	Capt Geo. Mellersh,
Col. A. L. Swingley,	Col. H. Townsend,
Col. Jno. W. Dawson,	Geo. Gillham, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING.
GOVERNOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow,	Hon. Wm. L. Harris,
Hon. W. T. Avery,	Hon. J. W. Clapp,
Hon. D. K. McRae,	Col. Irving Halsey,
Col. F. A. Tyler,	Col. M. C. Gallaway,
Capt. Harvey Mathes,	R. A. Thompson, Esq.,

J. S. Menken, Esq.,
Presidents of each of the Democratic Clubs.

SECRETARIES.
R. M. McKie, Esq., R. H. Sylvester, Esq.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES,
Members of the Press.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jas. P. Gallagher,	Sam Weaver,
D. C. Loewenstine,	Mont Pepper,
Raphael Semmes, jr.,	S. S. Anderson,
J. A. J. Smith,	C. B. Galloway,
W. C. Folkes,	C. L. Loop,
J. J. DuBose,	Ed. L. Hamlin,
A. R. Humes,	T. B. Edgington,
Van A. W. Anderson,	John F. Thomas,
C. W. Gulick,	Thos. H. Arnold,
H. T. Ewett, jr.,	Wm. E. Yeatman,
P. G. Bigley,	R. M. Drake,
C. C. Ward,	John G. Lonsdale, jr.,
W. J. Littlejohn, jr.,	Alex. Allison,
Wm. Stix,	Jacob Seessel,

B. B. Waddell.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet promptly to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Stillman Hall, to devise measures for putting the programme into execution. Let no member be absent.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited as the speakers of the occasion:

Gen. Frank P. Blair,	Gen. Albert Pike,
Gen. W. S. Featherston,	Hon. W. L. Harris,
Gen. T. C. Hindman,	Hon. L. C. Haynes,
Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown,	Judge W. H. Stephens,
Col George Gantt,	H. M. Loewenstine, Esq.

CENTRAL CLUB OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The following named gentlemen were last night appointed by the Central Club to solicit contributions of money from the citizens of the county to defray the expenses of the campaign: Thomas O. Smith, T. F. Mallory, Jas. M. Schooles, T. A. Nelson, W. C. McClure, Capt. J. W. Sneed, Col. William F. Taylor and B. A. Sheppard.

This committee is ordered to meet at Stillman Hall on next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. ALBERT PIKE, President.

JAMES BRETT, Secretary pro tem.

JOE LOCKE.—Sunday readers in search of Sunday reading, do not fail to go to Joe Locke's to get the latest and best! Everything in the weekly, serial and periodical line is to be found on his counter and shelves. Instead of going begging in the various editorial rooms for "a few papers to read on Sunday," we would recommend certain gentlemen to try Joe's stand.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 29, 1868.
Editors Memphis Appeal:

In accordance with our circular of August 8, 1868, the following business transaction took place at our house to-day, viz.:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 29, 1868.

Received of Tobin, Lynn & Co. two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) in full for the first bale of new cotton from DeSoto county, Miss., this day delivered to them in accordance with their circular of August 8, 1868.

(Signed) THOS. O. BRIDGEFORTH.

Mr. Bridgeforth is one of the oldest and most influential citizens of DeSoto county. We hardly thought DeSoto would lead Panola and Marshall counties, but Mr. Bridgeforth was determined that his county should not be behind, and so his well known energy and enterprise have brought "Old DeSoto" out ahead. He also says he intends to have "*that keg of brandy*," for the first five bales. What have our friends in Marshall and Panola to say to this? *The "beverage" is ready.*

TOBIN, LYNN & CO., 346 Main street.

THE COMMERCIAL has been renewing and repainting. It is "a number one" in every respect and invites patronage.

GEORGE KENDAL, late of Mobile, has charge of the bar in the Central Hotel. No better man, or more experienced, could be found. We wish him success.

MORTUARY.—The health officer reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday, August 29th, to be 50. Whites 21 and blacks 29.

PERSONAL.—'Squire Griffith went home quite ill yesterday morning. We were not able to learn whether his sickness was serious or not, but hope to find him all right to-morrow.

MATRIMONIAL.—The market has been very dull during the past week. Only three cases are reported: John A. Cook to Miss Martha Asher; Simon Bobo to Miss Sallie Ward, and Louis Davis to Margaret Spratt.

ELMWOOD.—E. S. King & Co. have on hand ten barrels assorted shells, suitable for laying off walks for grave lots. 3t

PEACHES! PEACHES!—Ten thousand bushels peaches wanted, by the Memphis Preserving Company, under the Gayoso House. 1w

DR. J. A. CLOPTON will remain in the city until September 2d, at the Commercial Hotel. He treats with perfect success piles, fissures, fistula, strictures, etc. Refers to many old patients in the city and some few of the most respectable physicians of the city.

PIANO MUSIC.—Mrs. Dr. McGinnis, 48 Union street. Especial care taken with beginners. Tuition, $4 per month. References: Messrs. Owen & McNutt, Bond & Jones, Col. W. W. Coleman, Dr. Wesson, E. Word, I. B. Mercer.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3tawtf

IT is not our wish to oppress any one with a suit for amounts due us for paving. We are willing to make any reasonable arrangements with those who wish to pay. All who desire to do so can make any reasonable and reliable arrangements for payment by calling at the office of the Company from 8 to 10 o'clock a.m., and thus avoid suit.
au26 1w T. E. BROWN & CO.

TURTLE SOUP! TURTLE SOUP!—Vetter Dreissigacker's Monroe Exchange is always ahead on the Lunch question. On Monday there will be another of those glorious turtle lunches, which will be garnished with sauer-kraut and all the delicacies of the season. Henry will be glad to wait on all customer and serve them with Stumpf's lager, from St. Louis, or any of the choice wines, liquors and cigars always kept on sale at the Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street. 2t

THE CIRCUS.—It is with a feeling of regret that we pencil the paragraph that the circus is gone. John Robinson during the few days that he remained with us made his show an institution, and we Memphians will not be satisfied until he comes back again. To our country friends, on the road that he intends to travel, we cordially recommend him. In saying "good bye," we tender our thanks to Mr. Davis, the gentlemanly manager for his many kindnesses, and hope soon to see him again.

THE CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S.—We have already announced to our readers that a concert would be given at St. Peters' on Tuesday evening next, and that the most distinguished talent of Memphis would be engaged therein. We are happy to be able to announce herewith a sketch of the programme. Among the participants will be *Mesdames* Keating, Miles and Keller, and Miss D——, of New Orleans, Professors Sabatsky and Wheat (who will assist at the organ), and Messrs Hollenberg and Tomlinson will also contribute their full share to make a grand success. The whole, as we have stated, to be under charge of Professor Winkler.

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON from DeSoto county, Miss., was received on yesterday morning by the well-known house of Messrs. Tobin, Lynn, & Co., No. 346 Main street, and stored at the large, first class warehouse of our young friends, J. V. Patrick & Co., No. 409, 411 and 413, Shelby street. Messrs. Tobin, Lynn & Co., paid the producer, Mr. Bridgeforth, the large sum of $250, as per their circular of August 8th. This premium deserves and will receive the hearty commendation of our enterprising planting community, and for which they deserve great credit for contributing so largely to the mercantile interest of our city.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING. Prof. S. M. Robinson, who for so long was connected with Leddin's well-known Commercial College, begs leave to remind the public that he opens a Commercial College on the 1st of September, at the corner of Winchester and Main streets, over Vign's Drug Store, where all branches of a commercial and practical business education will be taught. Parents who wish to give their boys thorough business educations, should not fail to give Mr. Robinson's school a trial.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL is the favorite stopping place for the planters of Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee, the charges being reduced from $3 to $2 per day. The eating department is first rate, and the sleeping rooms and beds the best in the city. Free passes to and from Railroad Depots to planters, in City Railroad cars. The proprietors being old citizens, know how to please their country friends. Capt. J. E. Woolfolk, of Senatobia, will be found in the Hotel, and will be pleased to see his many friends. 50 gentlemen day boarders at $6 per week. Gentlemen may have rooms without board at $4 to $6 per week. Rates reduced from $8 to $2 per day. Steamboat and Railroad officers' patronage solicited. 1w

Alces' Cigars are the Best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, August 29, 1868.

The general market presented more animated features to-day, but the business done was mostly of a retail character, in the line of plantation supplies. It is not expected that there will be much wholesale trade until after the first of the month and then it is hoped there will be a gratifying improvement.

Money matters are still dull, and exchange remains easy at the stereotyped rates.

The first bale of new cotton from DeSoto county, Miss., was received to-day by Tobin, Lynn & Co., who paid the producer the handsome premium of $250. It came from the farm of T. O. Bridgeford and will class low middling. The crops in the country adjacent to Memphis are doing well, but in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama the cotton worm has done immense damage within the past two weeks.

In New York gold was steady all day at 144½. Dealers here reported no transactions worthy of note beyond a purchase of about $400 at 143½. Smaller sums passed at 142½@143.

City Scrip was inactive and nominally 80c in the hands of dealers. No transactions reported.

County Scrip was quiet and steady at 53c buying and 55@56c selling.

Police Scrip was in demand at 77½c. Dealers sell at 80c.

In stocks and bonds there was no movement of consequence, if any at all.

Quotations from the New York stock exchange to-day are as follows: Tennessee bonds, old, '64½; new, '63¼; 5 30 coupons of '61, 114¾; '62, 114¼; '64, 110; '65, 113½. New issue, 108¾; '67, 108¾; 10 40, 109. Bonds strong.

The day's transactions in cotton were confined, and as far as reported were one bale low middling and one of good ordinary at 26c, and three bales of ordinary at 25c. The new bale spoken of above will be offered on Monday.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady at 11d for Uplands, and 11¼d for Orleans. Sales 12,000 bales.

In New York cotton opened quiet, but weak, and closed dull and nominally 30@30½c for uplands, and other grades unchanged. Sales 800 bales. Week's receipts at New York, 181 bales; at all U. S. ports, 1375 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 29, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1	
Received previously	253,173	253,174
		254,254
Exported to-day	0	
Exported previously	254,194	254,194
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		60

BRAN—Quiet at $22 on levee and $24 in store, in sacks.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice 35c; good 30@32c.

BACON—Prices weak. Sales, clear sides on levee at 17½c; from store 17¾@18c; clear rib 17¼@17½c; shoulders 13¾@14c.

BAGGING—The demand is increasing and market firm. Todd's, 18@18½c; Kentucky heavy, 23½@26c; India, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Prices nominally 14@17c for W. R; factory and E. D., —.

COFFEE—Firm at 23@27c for Rio; Java, 41@43c.

CORN—Receipts fair; 700 sacks sold on levee at 85@86; 95 from store.

CORNMEAL—Fresh at mill $4 25to4 40; kilndried on levee $4 50; in store $4 50to4 60.

CHICKENS—The demand is very good and prices are firm; young, $3 50to4; old, $ 4 50to5.

EGGS—Dull at 17@20c.

FRUIT—Fair demand for hand picked apples at $2@2 30 per bbl.; dried apples, 5to7c; dried peaches, 7to8c.

FLOUR—Market is quiet. Superfine, $6 50to7 00; X, $9to9 50; XX, $10to11; XXX, and fancy family, $11 50to13.

HAY—Fifty bales choice Timothy received and sold on landing at $22; held in store at $25.

HAMS—Plain country 17@18c; plain canvassed, 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed 20@21c.

HIDES—Receipts lights. Dry flint 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8to9c.

LARD—Prices are weak. Kegs, 20½@21c; tierces, 19½@20c.

NOTICE.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
DRY GOODS
CHEAP FOR CASH!
We have now open full lines of
KY. JEANS, DOMESTICS, PRINTS, WHITE LINSEYS, OSNABURGS, PRINTS, PRINTS,
—In which we offer—
Special Inducements.
EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE BUYING.
MENKEN BROTHERS,
263 Cor. Main & Court Sts., Memphis.
No. 13 White Street, New York.

NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company.
S. D. McCLURE. | McCLURE & CASKIN, | THEO. C. CASKIN
GENERAL AGENTS,
OFFICE, 279 1-2 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
Cash Assets Over : $10,000,000 00
BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY PURELY MUTUAL.
THIS is one of the OLDEST INSTITUTIONS of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.
During the twenty-three years of its existence, it has issued Policies upon the lives of more than FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and has paid in losses $5,000,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.
Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of this Company.
Policies are issued in all the favorable forms which experience has indicated as favorable to the assured, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured or at death. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
au23 dawtf McCLURE & CASKIN, General Agents.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65to$1; Porto Rico, 65to85; Syrups, 75to$1 25.

MESS PORK—A few lots of Keokuk brands sold on levee at $29 75; held in store at $30; regular brands, $30 25@30 50; prime mess, $28.

OATS—None on levee; held in store at 58to60c.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75c; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Fair demand at $3to3 50 per barrel from wagons.

POTATOES—There is some shipping demand at 70to80c per bushel, or $2to2 50 per barrel in bulk; sweet potatoes, $1 50to2 per bushel.

SHEEP—Dull at $1 50@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—Firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16to18c; fair, 14to15; Island, 13to16c.

SALT—Stock light. We quote prices tending upwards—held at $3 50@3 75 per bbl of 280 lbs; 7 bushel bbls $4 25@4 50; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3 25@3 35.

TAR—In kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—Good stock and prices firm, with only a small trade doing.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $2to2 05; No. 2, $1 85 to 1 90; inferior, $1 40to1 60.

WHISKY—High wines are dull at $1 10 free or 55c in bond; common whisky, $1@1 50; imitation Bourbon, $2; Bourbon, $2 50@3.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton quiet; sales 1100 bales uplands 30½c. Flour dull sale; lower. Wheat 2@3c lower. Corn $1 15@1 24. Rice dull. Sugar and Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Poor styles of prints 12½c; standard 13½c; heavy brown sheetings 16@17c; bleached muslins range from 16 to 28c.

Money easy; call loans 2@3c; discounts 6½@7c; sterling 8¾@9c; gold 44⅞; old Tennessee 64½@66½; new Tennessee 63.

The Treasury Department will disburse 5,000,000 in coin next week, the amount of September interest.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 28c; sales 150 bales; receipts 96. exports 488 coastwise. Sterling 57@59. New York sight ½c premium. Gold 43¾@44. Sugar and Molasses, only retail demand. Flour dull, superfine $7. Corn dull; $1 05@1 40. Oats steady, 65c. Bran, $1 20. Hay, $24@25. Pork dull at $30 50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 14c, clear sides, 17¾c. Lard steady, tierces 19¼; keg 22c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Flour, family $9 50@9 75 Wheat $2. Corn and Oats quiet; unchanged. Whisky 65c in bond. Pork held at $29. Lard 18½@18¾c. Groceries quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Tobacco dull. Flour, extra, $7@7 50. Wheat $2 20@2 35. Corn 89@92c. Oats 50@55c Pork $29 25@29 50. Bacon 13¾@16½. Lard 18½@20c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton market steady but quite active; sales 15,000 bales.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Tobacco, sales 39 hhds; lugs to medium, $7 50@15 50. Super Flour $7. Wheat $2@2 05. Corn, shelled in bulk, 90c. Oats 48c. Refined Sugar 16¾c. Pork $29 25. Bacon 13¾@17½c. Lard, in tierces, 18½c. Whisky, raw, $1 25; one year old, $1 50@1 75 in bond.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—River still declining.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—River falling with 3 feet 4 inches in the canal. Weather warm and showery.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—Weather warm. The river here is receding steadily with eight feet in the channel between here and Cairo. At St. Louis the river is receding with five feet large in the channel between St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio is stationary at Louisville, with three feet five inches in the channel, with four feet four inches on the bars in the Lower Ohio. White river continues in good condition. The Arkansas is receding, with three feet in the channel from Pine Bluff to the mouth, and thirty inches between Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

Arrivals.

Steamer Continental, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Continental, New Orleans.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Mayflower, White river.
" Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf exhibits very little improvement, with light shipments for this season of the year.

The Continental succeeded in lightning off the bar at Island 30, and passed down yesterday at noon for New Orleans.

The H. M. Shreve will be up to-day at 5 p.m., for St. Louis.

The Mayflower cleared for White river with a fair trip.

The City of Alton, for St. Louis, had a fair passenger list.

The Sam. J. Hale backed out for Cincinnati with a light trip.

The Maggie Hays and America are due to-morrow from the Ohio river.

The W. R. Arthur and Lizzie Gill are due from St. Louis.

On the trip announced of the Mayflower, Messrs. E. Banks, and James Roland received the Arkansas delegation at Duval's Bluff, and entertained them in a very hospitable manner. An eyewitness says champaigne flowed copiously.

The splendid steamer Luminary, Capt. James Laker, and J. Lee Finney, clerk, will leave here to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock for Vicksburg and the bends.

The elegant passenger packet Rubicon passed down yesterday morning with a fine trip for Vicksburg. A portion of her cargo consisted of flour, meat and various other articles, as a present for the Milliken's Bend Democratic Association, which will give a big barbecue, in honor of Seymour and Blair, at that point next week.

The Belle Memphis is the regular St. Louis packet for to-morrow evening. Capt. Crane on the roof, and the genial Billy Bienker on hand to attend to passengers.

The fine steamer Natoma, Capt. James Lee, with Billy Fields and Stack Lee in the office, will leave here to-morrow evening for Napoleon and the bends, connecting with the American for Little Rock. Passengers cannot do better than go on the Natoma.

The Commercial is the regular White river packet for next Tuesday. She connects at Devall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. John Edson is in command, while Dr. Clay Rice is the man who attends to passengers and handles the money. Try 'em.

The Mayflower, for White river last evening, had the finest trip of the season.

The palatial and swift passenger steamer R. E. Lee will leave on Monday at 5 p.m., for New Orleans and the bends. She will be found at the wharf this evening, ready to receive.

The Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Tom Bowman, will back out for St. Francis river to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

STEAMBOATMEN'S CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club will take place at the Stillman Block to-morrow (Monday) night at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will be on hand, and the ladies are especially invited to attend. By order of the President, W. T. WOOD, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—connecting with Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packets.
NATOMA..........James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 6 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
au30 2t 284 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL..........Edson master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au30 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL..........Edson master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 1st September, on arrival of the evening trains.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. au30 3t

Merchants' and Planters' Line.
Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.—For Helena, Friar's Point, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC..........John D. Elliott master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
TUESDAY, September 1st, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & CO., Agents.
au30 3t No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
LIZZIE GILL..........O'Neil master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au30 1t City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

ON MONDAY, THE 31st INST.,
—THE—
R. E. LEE, : : : Cannon, Master,
Will pass down, at 5 p.m., on her first trip of the season to New Orleans. Staterooms can be secured at
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au22 td Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
LUMINARY..........Luker master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au30 2t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
H. M. SHREVE..........Carter master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au30 2t Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
BELLE MEMPHIS..........Crane master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
au30 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY
TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

OWNERS WANTED

FOR twenty-seven (27) Plows and Scrapers, received per steamer Mollie Hambleton, July 6, 1868; also, for one (1) hogshead Cocoanuts, marked D. received per steamer Bismarck, July 18, 1868. If not called for within ten (10) days will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson street.
Memphis, August 19, 1868. au20 10t

SUNDAY APPEAL.

From the New Eclectic.]

SOME DAY.

You smooth the tangles from my hair,
With gentle touch and tenderest care,
And count the years are you shall mark
Bright silver threads among the dark—
Smiling the while to hear me say,
"You'll think of this again some day!"
Some day.

I do not scorn the power of time
Nor count on years of fadeless prime;
But no white gleams will ever shine
Among those heavy locks of mine.
Aye, laugh as gaily as you may,
You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!

Some day I shall not feel as now,
Your soft hands move about my brow,
I shall not slight for light commands,
And draw your tresses through my hands;
But you will see no touch of gray,
And you—you will not laugh that day—
Some day!

I know how long your loving hands
Will linger with these glossy bands,
When you shall weave my latest crown
Of their thick masses long and brown;
But you will see no touch of gray
Adorn their shining locks that day—
Some day!

And while your tears are falling hot
Upon the lips which answer not,
You'll take from these one treasured tress,
And leave the rest to silentness;
Remember that I used to say,
You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Arch.

We take the following article, by Bro.·. Leon Hyneman, of Philadelphia, from the *Freemason*, published at St. Louis. Bro.·. Hyneman is a Hebrew, and for some years published a Masonic newspaper. Affirmation, negation, discussion,—these are the only mode of attaining to the truth. Whoso loves it must hear all sides:

As some of the readers of the *Freemason* with whom I am in fraternal correspondence seem to misapprehend my views in regard to the Royal Arch, I will endeavor in this communication to present them in the clearest light possible. Premising that I accept what can not be avoided, that there is a degree called the Royal Arch, that is no evidence that I believe that degree to be a part of Ancient Freemasonry; indeed, I know it is not, excepting the essential part of it, which was taken from the Master Mason's degree.

The history of the Royal Arch is as follows: Sometime about the year 1735, certainly before 1738, in addition to other innovations in altering the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, the essential part of the M. M. degree was taken from it, and a kind of honorary degree formed out of the part abstracted, to which the name of Royal Arch was given. It was not at that time considered a degree, but only an honorarium conferred upon Masters of Lodges elect who had served one year in the Oriental Chair. It was a simple ceremonial, illustrating the finding of that which was supposed to be lost, and it was that which was recovered which was the essential part of the M. M. degree; and that, and that only, divested of all tradition, was the honorarium conferred upon the Master at the expiration of the time for which he was elected. The ostensible motive, however, was a theological one. As, according to a mythical tradition, the omnific word had been at one time lost, it was to prevent a like occurrence, and, as it was considered too sacred a word to be communicated to all Master Masons, it was given to be preserved to those who had filled the Solemonian chair. But prior to 1735 every Master Mason was invested with the so-called omnific word.

In the course of time additions were made to the simple ceremonial of investing the Master elect with the omnific word, until the Royal Arch has grown into a system, embracing the modern degrees of Mark and Most Excellent, and, in some jurisdictions, including the Royal and Select Master's degrees. As the essential part of the Master Mason's degree was taken away from it, something had to be substituted in its place. The part substituted was the introduction of the legend which did not form a part of Ancient Freemasonry. The whole of the legend, with all the traditionary portion, was interpolated in the Master Mason's degree. It was all manufactured to supply the place of that which was taken away, and all Master Masons since that time, as I remarked in a former article, have had a deception practiced upon them. Before the introduction of the Royal Arch the Master Mason was a complete Mason, was invested with all the secrets of the Order, nothing was withheld from him, there were no higher degrees attached to Freemasonry. He was a Master Workman in the fullest sense. He had served his time as an Apprentice, worked as a Journeyman among the Fellow Crafts, and had attained the position of an equal by his manifest skill and ability among the Master Masons.

The legend interpolated in the M. M. degree betrays the source of its origin, as well as the changes made in the two preceding degrees; and these were the authors of the histories contained in the 1723 and 1738 editions of what are known as Anderson's Constitutions, both published by authority and order of the London Grand Lodge. The principal compilers of these constitutions and the histories were Anderson, Desaguliers, Payne, and others, who were prominent in the formation of the London Grand Lodge in 1717. That Grand Lodge was not only a revolutionary body, because there was a Grand Lodge existing in England at the time, but it did many acts in violation of the constitution and principles of the institution, as Preston, in his "History of Masonry," has most conclusively shown. The introduction of the legend was evidently the handiwork of the Doctors of Divinity, as it was intended to be expressive of the absurd dogma of the resurrection of the physical body. But without saying anything as to the incompleteness of the legend and its mythical character, I will only observe that the above named interpolators and innovators were the pioneers in making fundamental changes subversive of the basic principles of Ancient Freemasonry. Hutchinson and Oliver, and other D. D.'s, followed them, and Webb and Cross, in introducing sectarian dogmas and manufacturing new degrees, new rites, and adding to and altering the ancient ritual, so that there is scarcely a semblance of the original system left, except the name. Where the cumulation of rites will end, and the adding of new degrees and making radical changes to conform to popular sectarian creeds, to christianize the Masonic Order, who can tell?

There are only three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, but when the Royal Arch was adopted, the Grand Lodge of England, in its declaration of what Freemasonry consisted, added, "including the Royal Arch." It maintains that declaration to this day, and so does the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of England has, however, been consistent, in that it has never recognized the Mark nor the Most Excellent degrees; whilst the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has not been consistent, in that it has recognized these degrees, having granted charters for Mark Lodges and permitted the Chapters to introduce the Most Excellent, although Chapter Masonry and the Grand Chapter exist in this jurisdiction by authority of the Grand Lodge. It would have been more in harmony with the principles of the institution if the Grand Lodge had never sanctioned the introduction of the Mark and Most Excellent degrees. But it is by this silent acquiescence that antagonistic orders are introduced, and the original system changed. The color of Masonic relation is given to innovations and the cumulation of degrees, as in the case of the Knights Templar, by permitting them to meet in the Masonic Temple, and yet there are no two organizations that differ more widely than Masonry and Templarism. They have nothing in common in their ritual, their obligations, or their principles. There would be more consistency in allowing the Odd Fellows, Druids or Red Men to meet in the Temple, because the principles of these Orders are substantially the same as the Masonic in their cosmopolitan character.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has, in the work of Blue Masonry as it was originally introduced in this jurisdiction, permitted less innovation than any other Grand Lodge in the country, and it ought never to have permitted the Templar Order to meet in the Masonic Temple, as by so doing it has given to it a color of Masonic relation, which is all that the Knights Templar desire at the present. Their ultimate aim is to subordinate Freemasonry, and to absorb it in the Templar Order. They have been most persistent in their efforts to accomplish this result. Originally they claimed no connection with the Masonic Order. Subsequently they made it a qualification that applicants must be Master Masons, afterwards they made the Royal Arch a prerequisite, and an attempt is now being made to make Council Masonry a qualification. The tendency of all this is to place Templarism at the head, and to ignore the basis of Freemasonry and to give it the lowest position.

I appeal to the members of Grand Lodges to make every effort to restore Ancient Freemasonry to its original status, and not allow the A. and A. Rite nor Templarism to be associated with it in any way, and if they, the Grand Lodges, who are the authoritative bodies, as conservators of the principles of the institution, will not take action in this important matter, the time will not be far distant when their membership will be dictated to by other bodies, and they will be compelled to occupy a subordinate position. Surely the Grand Lodges cannot, and ought not, desire to leave a legacy to the next generation as an element not only of destruction, but of absorption into a sectarian Christian order. Ancient Freemasonry has within it living elements of enduring vitality. No system or institution in the world was ever established upon such noble and exalted principles, calculated to endure for all time, and to bless mankind with its humanizing aims in elevating and improving the condition of the race. And shall we, as Freemasons, in this nineteenth century, with willful indifference look on and make no efforts to prevent this noble institution from being totally subverted by a crafty jesuitical order whose aim is its destruction? Let the lovers of Freemasonry and of man consider if they are willing that this noblest and best of institutions shall hereafter be only known in name as something that once existed.

The Assaults by Missouri Templars on the A. and A. Rite Refuted.

From the New York Courier.]

The following calm, dignified, and entirely Masonic extract, which we make from the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Commandery of Maine, is from the pen of M. E. Comp. Sir Knt. Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, and is in reply to ill-timed and unfounded assaults which have been made by M. E. Comp. Sir Knt. Geo. Frank Gouley, G. Commander of Templars in Missouri, both in his official capacity and in the columns of the *Freemason*. That we have regretted the course which one with so fair prospects of Masonic distinction possessed pursued, as did Sir Knt. Gouley, our columns have already given evidence of; and we do not now hesitate to say that, while the sentiments so well expressed by so eminent a Freemason as Sir Knt. Drummond will be found to be in entire accord with all we have written on the subject, less than two months will prove them to be those of the Knights Templar of the United States, as they have been and are now organized. We bespeak a careful perusal:

"MISSOURI.—Annual conclave October 7, 1867; four subordinates represented; three charters granted; revised statutes adopted; a form of drill prescribed, and much local business transacted.

"This grand body, during its recess of eighteen months, had been severely afflicted. The cholera swept away in a few days the G. Captain General, the G. Recorder (the lamented O'Sullivan), a P. G. Generalissimo, and the G. Standard Bearer; and afterwards a P. D. G. Commander fell with his knightly armor on. We unite with Missouri in her lamentation. Her loss is a sad blow to the Order, wherever dispersed.

"We regret to find in the address of the G. Commander an attack upon the Scottish Rite. We more regret (and the regret is mingled with the utmost surprise) the spirit displayed in the attack and the manner in which the matter is discussed. In a *Masonic* discussion there should *never* be a strife for victory for *victory's* sake, or for the mere glory or notoriety of the *advocate*.

"The discussion commenced in a controversy with Bro. Albert Pike, the G. Commander of the Scottish Rite of the southern jurisdiction. With that controversy we have nothing to do; in it we shall take no part. If G. Commander Gouley had confined himself to his alleged improper designs of Bro. Pike, *instead of attacking the Rite itself*, we should have no occasion for remark. In view of the relations of the writer hereof to the Scottish Rite, it is a matter of delicacy for him to discuss this matter; but as his silence would be construed into acquiesence, he cannot do otherwise than notice it in the same manner he would if he was not a Mason of the Scottish Rite.

"One of the grounds of his attack is that the legends of the Scottish Rite are not *accurately* and *historically* true! His argument in this respect reminds us of that of a poor, ignorant disbeliever in the New Testament: 'The Parables,' said he, 'are not half of them *true*; such things never happened; more than half of them are made up of whole cloth.'

"To make the matter more ridiculous, if possible, Sir Knt. Gouley, in the same connection, seriously assumes that the present *Masonic* Order of the Temple, as practiced in this country, is the same as the old *military* Order of the Temple, and that we are the continuation of that order! As a legend, from which very impressive lessons are derived, this assumption is proper; but to go outside of the asylum and assert it as a *historical* fact, requires a greater amount of assurance than we supposed *any* intelligent Sir Knight possesses!

"In his zeal to make up a case, or his lack of knowledge upon the subject, he makes assertions in direct conflict with the facts. In 1761, Francken established a body of the Scottish Rite in Albany, *in which the same ritual is now used as was used by Francken more than a hundred years ago*. He says, however, 'it (the Scottish Rite) was manufactured in Charleston about 1803.'

"Again he says: 'The assertion that any portion of the York Rite, from the Entered Apprentice to the Order of the Temple, is taken from such a modern concern as the so-called 'A. and A. S. Rite,' is really too preposterous to demand intelligent discussion, and we will waste no time or space here to consider it.'

"And yet Sir. Knt. Alfred Creigh, of Pennsylvania, has shown that the 'Order of the Red Cross' was taken bodily from the Scottish Rite, by Webb, 'about 1803.' Of Sir Knt. Creigh's discussion, Sir Knt. Gouley says: 'With Sir Knt. Creigh, we do not think that the degree of Red Cross should ever have been attached to the Order of the Temple.'

"Sir Knt. Creigh shows that our present system of Orders of Knighthood was arranged by Webb and his associates, and he therefore claims that the present system should be discarded, and the English system, which, he says, is the more ancient and lineal descendant of the ancient military order, should be adopted. In this country, before Webb's time, there had been no governing and supreme body. Webb (as Dr. Creigh says) manufactured our ritual, arranged the system, and organized a governing body.

"The degrees of the Scottish Rite existed long ago, and in their consolidation, and in the organization of a governing body, there was less of change and invention than was used by Webb and his associates in organizing our American system of knighthood.

"But the origin of Sir Knt. Gouley's troubles seems to be in the alleged discovery that in the Scottish Rite some of the signs, words, etc., etc., of the orders of knighthood are also used. We confess, after most earnest effort to view this matter seriously, we are unable to do so. He does not pretend that they are given *as the signs, etc., of the orders of knighthood*. The principle underlying this objection (if there is *any* principle) is that the words, etc., used in the ceremonies, etc., of the Order cannot properly be used by Masons *under any other circumstances!* Sir Knt. Gouley completely ignores the distinction between the *general* use of a word and the peculiar *Masonic* use of that word. To reveal a countersign is one of the gravest military offenses; but the use of the word in ordinary conversation, or in any other way which does not indicate the peculiar use made of it, we never knew to be the violation of any law.

"But he says that the Knights of Kadosh also claim to be Knights Templar, and do not recognize the American Knights Templar as Templars. Does the Master Mason *Masonically* recognize the Templar as a Mason? Does the Master Mason have any *Masonic* knowledge even that persons not Masons may not be and are not Templars? Of course neither a Knight Templar nor a Knight of Kadosh can *Masonically* recognize the other as being a Knight Templar, or even a Mason. And there is no more inconsistency in the same person being a Knight Templar and a Knight of Kadosh than there is in his being a Mason of any other two degrees or rites. He holds that there is a mortal antagonism between the two rites, and yet he induced his grand commandery to pass a resolution, the effect of which was intended to be to limit the conferring of the consistory degrees upon Knights Templar only, and in the presence of Knights Templar only!

"But we can devote but little further space to this discussion. It is very remarkable that Sir Knt. Gouley has at this late day discovered the evil tendencies and designs of the Scottish Rite and its enmity to Templar Masonry. The Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. is a 'thirty-third'; two-thirds (if not more) of his predecessors were; two-thirds of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment, at its last session, were Masons of the Scottish Rite. The G. Commanders of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc., Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and many other States, belong to the same rite. In Connecticut, every member of the rite is a Knight Templar. The G. Commander of Pennsylvania is at the head of the consistory, and is in the frequent habit of *conferring* (not *communicating*) the degrees. Sir Knt. Carter, the head of the consistory of Connecticut, has often conferred these degrees in the presence of clergymen and laymen. Sir Knt. Carson, of Ohio, has conferred these degrees, probably, more frequently than any other person in the United States. We might mention many others, but we name these as illustrations. *None of these have ever discovered any of the evils* Sir Knt. Gouley THINKS HE has; and yet they have been as well acquainted with Templarism as he is, and more, infinitely more, with the Scottish Rite than he is, as he himself substantially admits.

"Our own Dunlap—'*Clarum et venerabile nomen*,'—the devoted Mason, the zealous knight, the true Christian in practice as well as by profession, was the second officer of the Supreme Council at the time of his death, and had often assisted in conferring the degrees. His example and name are, to us in Maine, a sufficient answer to any charges that any rite in which he took a deep interest is antagonistic to Templarism or hostile to Masonry or the Christian religion.

"We desire also to add our own testimony, as one not unfamiliar with the rituals and principles of knighthood, or of the Scottish Rite as practiced in the northern jurisdiction of the United States, that there is nothing in either to prevent the two rites being the closest allies of each other.

"We have already expressed our regrets at the manner in which our Missouri frater has conducted the discussion. In this respect he seems to be very unfortunate. We know him to be an earnest Knight and Mason, and that he would scorn to do anything knowingly for mere personal or selfish ends. Yet his whole discussion would inevitably lead one not acquainted with him to believe that he is one of these demagogues in Masonry who, for the sake of notoriety, would undertake to attack any cause, however sacred, or maintain any position, however ridiculous. We trust that more reflection will convince him that his Quixotic undertaking should be abandoned, and, instead of using his eminent abilities in an effort to divide Masonry against itself, will direct his blows against the common enemy."

The Absolutism of the "East."

The position of the W. M. differs so much from that of a chairman or president of an ordinary society under a liberal government, that in some phases it has the aspect of absolutism. There is no appeal to the Lodge from a Master's decision. His power extends so far as to pocket the charter and dissolve the communication at pleasure. It is only by his permission that any member may speak, or cross the floor. In fact, his power, for the time, is absolute, and seems particularly so under the light of democratic institutions. It may not seem so repulsive to eyes and ears accustomed to such usage, and may be all right in countries under the dominion of the one man power. But here, in a country of free light, free air, free thought, free speech, and free action, it does seem incongruous.

Yet we should not forget that the institution is just the reverse of a representative government. Our Grand Lodge is not composed of delegates from the people, nor does it derive its power from such a source. On the contrary, the authority to organize comes from the Grand East that prescribes the precise mode and manner of proceeding, and never relinquishes its power to withdraw any privilege it may extend. Every law and rule must be submitted to the Grand East before it has any power. In fact, the whole organization is an absolutism, and if there is anything objectionable in this, it is one that is incident to the hoary antiquity of the Order, a relic of the ancient ages through which it has passed on its way down to us. It is the door that is shut against innovation and its consequent discord.

One of the chief glories of Masonry is its great age. But this could never have been were it not for the uniform harmony that has ever prevailed in its councils. Democracy, however, admits of innovation and its attendant conflict. The spirit of progress has no veneration for the crumbling past, nor respect for ancient customs. Its march is like the changing phases of popular favor. The favorite of to-day is the repudiated of to-morrow. But these changes do not occur without conflict and discord. These are the necessary attendants on all change. But Masonry, in maintaining her integrity, and guarding against dissolution, shuts out dissension, and every other element that may war with her cherished harmony. Hence it is that while other institutions have passed away, she has survived the centuries, and is as strong and vigorous to-day as she was a thousand years ago.

Thus we see that the great age of our institution is due, in part at least, to the despotism of the "East;" to the utter repudiation of any element that may mar the harmony of our work, or engender conflict within our borders. Whatever there is valuable in being the successors of Solomon, or the chosen institution through which has descended the fraternal charities of a thousand generations, is due to our sleepless vigilance, and a strict adherence to our ancient landmarks.—*Mystic Star*.

Dr. Rob Morris, K. T.

The *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, edited by Bro.·. Charles W. Moore, and published at Boston, reviews the list of premiums offered by Rob Morris, K. T., who is traveling in the Holy Land, gathering relics and specimens to sell to victims; and concludes by saying:

It is with such contemptible and insane promises that this notorious charlatan expects to replenish his exhausted finances, to enable him to wander like a vagabond around the world at the expense of his befooled and credulous victims.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Thomas B. Norment, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Norment, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au16 23 30

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of R. G. Matthews, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. G. Matthews, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, Etc.
au16 23 30

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John Martin, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Martin, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au13 20 27

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John H. Mitchell, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Mitchell, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tennessee, the 13th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, Etc.
au14 21 28

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Theobold Folz, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theobold Folz, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 13th day of August, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au14 21 28

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Frank Saltalamacula, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Saltalamacula, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Memphis, Tennessee, the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, Etc.
au13 20 27

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of George Schmalzried, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schmalzried of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 5th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au6 13 20

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Linkhauer & Bro., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Linkhauer & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au12 19 26

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Daniel Reed, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Reed, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, etc.
au12 19 26

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of C. Solomon, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. Solomon, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, Etc.
au12 19 26

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John Hood, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.
To whom it may concern:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Hood, of Cuba, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Memphis, Tennessee, the 10th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE, Assignee, Etc.
au11 18 26

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 13 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2200 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $3400 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2235 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for $800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for $2600 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $2700 00; one dated December 10, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $2580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $2000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2000 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $2000 00; and R. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 26, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1967 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 26, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $5534 77, which was held by A. & J. Denniston & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, R. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Denniston & Co. on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about ten acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Pryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now of record in Cook county, Illinois," which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Pryor's subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be deposited for record in the proper office for the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Egan avenue and west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) contain, with the streets bounding on them, ten acres or thereabouts, being the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Pryor and Katherine M. Pryor, his wife, by their deed dated July 3, 1856, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust mentioned should direct a sale of said premises, then the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premises, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the newspapers published in said city of Memphis, of the time and place of said sale, said sale to be made for cash or credit, as a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named might direct, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay said accommodation bills and the note aforesaid, and to pay the remainder, if any, over to said Arthur M. Hopkins, as will appear by reference to said Trust Deed, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 210 of Deeds, page 242.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said accommodation bills and note, and application has been been made and a sale of said premises, for cash, has been directed by a majority of said beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named, for the purpose of carrying out said Trust; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Monday, 31st Day of August, A.D., 1868,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the southwest corner of Court Square (and at the intersection of South Court with Main street), in the said city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, sell the premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.
The title is believed to be good, but the undersigned will make no warranties.
jy1 td CHARLES KORTRECHT, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chicot Circuit Court on the Chancery side thereof, rendered at the December Term, A.D., 1867, of said Court, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Richard R. Sessions was complainant and Walter Sessions was defendant, the undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by said Court, will sell, on the

First Monday of January, A.D., 1869,

It being the 4th day of January, 1869, on the premises, in said county of Chicot, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the land in said decree mentioned and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning two chains and sixty-five links west of the southeast corner of section 36 in township 15 S 2 west, at a stake, bearing trees maple, marked with a cross 24 inches in diameter; bears south 71° 10' west 40 links hackberry marked with a cross 15 inches in diameter; bears south 40°, east 45 links; thence west on township line 77 chains and 35 links to the southwest corner of section 36 and the southeast corner of section 35 corner red oak 18 inches in diameter, bearing north 14°, west 26 links; thence north on section line 120 chains to stake in field; thence west 40 chains to stake center of section 26; thence north 40 chains to half mile corner of sections 26 and 23 gum 28 inches in diameter, bearing north 24°, west 60 links; thence east 67 chains and 28 links to a mulberry post on bank of Old River Lake; thence meandering lake south 45°, east 8 chains and 23 links to stake; thence south 5° 10', east 21 chains 83 links to stake; thence south 50°, east 14 chains and 29 links to stake; thence south 62°, west (leaving stake) 58 chains and 60 links to stake; thence south 48° 30½', east 49 chains to stake; thence south 26° 30', east 78 chains and 50 links to point of beginning, containing nine hundred (900) acres of land, being situate and lying in township 16, south, range 2 west. Also the following lands to-wit: West part of N W ¼ of section 3, w of bayou E pt. N W ¼ of section 3, E of bayou E frl ¼; S W ¼ section 3; N W ¼ S W ¼ section 3; 2 17, S R 3 W; W ½ section 2; E ½ section 3, T 17, R 2 W; east ½ section 35, T 16, S R 2 W, Also W ½ section 28; N E frl. ¼ of same section; S E ¼ same section and S W frl. ¼ section 24, T 16 S R 2 west, containing, with the 100 acres above described, twenty-seven hundred (2,700) acres, more or less. All of the above described land fronts on Lake Chicot, about 2½ miles from Lake Village, in said county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, and the same will be sold in block or in quantities to suit purchasers in order to carry out said decree. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the South, about 1000 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a fine Steam Gin in good order, two good Dwelling Houses and brick quarters, sufficient to accommodate 100 hands.
Sale will take place at 12 o'clock m. on said day. L. H. SPRINGER, Commissioner.
☞ Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer copy eight weeks and send bill to this office. au25

CHANCERY SALE.

Chancery Sale
—OF THE—
OVERTON HOTEL.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered on the 28th day of February, 1868, for the sum of $58,766 46⅔, against J. M. Keating, B. B. Waddell and Coleman Boyd, we, the undersigned, Trustees and Commissioners of the said Court, will,

On the 10th Day of October Next,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4, in front of the said Hotel, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the said Memphis Overton Hotel and the land on which the same stands, being the following lots, on the plan of the city of Memphis, to-wit: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets in the city of Memphis, and embracing the block bounded by said Poplar and Main streets and Center alley, and an alley bounding said property on the north.
Redemption waived by the decree. The successful bidder will be required to execute notes for the purchase money with the most undoubted security before the sale is closed, and on failure, the sale will be continued, reopening on the last preceding bid.
The title is perfect, as we are advised, but we do not personally warrant the same.
EDGAR McDAVITT, F. TITUS,
au8 lawtd Trustees and Commissioners

BANKS AND BANKING

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,
No. 298 Main Street.

E. M. APPERSON, : : : : : President.
H. H. METTE, : : : : Vice President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
A. CORDES, H. H. METTE,
F. ENGLEBRICHT, J. C. HOFFMAN,
E. M. APPERSON, L. HANAUER,
JACOB WELLER.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and Europe.
feb1 6m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO., COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m*

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.
JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY. COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART, COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO., COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of fifty dollars in silver for the first Bale new Cotton sent us from Tennessee, to weigh not less than 450 pounds.
au18 1m J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,
Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,
AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF
Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.
au14 6m daw

EDUCATIONAL.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of September next, with a full and superior Faculty (as usual) in all the departments. In addition to the branches usually taught, arrangements have been made for a full course of lessons in PHYSICAL CULTURE according to the system of Dio Lewis. This places the State Female College, in this respect, in advance of any other school at the South, and parents, both at home and abroad, will soon come to see its beneficial effects.
The City Railroad Cars now run out to the College, and render city patronage perfectly practicable. Parents and guardians in the city will find on inquiry that they can enjoy the benefits of this superior school and make a saving—even when car-fare is added—of 25 to 33 per cent. on tuition bills. For particulars or catalogues address, C. COLLINS, President.
au1 5w

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MEMPHIS.

FACULTY:
ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children and Dean of the Faculty.
BENJ. W. AVENT, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED P. VOORHIES, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Opthalmic Surgery.
FRANK A. RAMSAY, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M.D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology, and Secretary of the Faculty.
ALMON BROOKS, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.
G. B. THORNTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Preliminary Course of Lectures for the term of 1868-9, will begin on the 1st October, from which date the Dissecting Rooms will be open.
The Regular Course will begin on the first Monday in November.
The City Dispensary, which has been placed under the exclusive control of the Faculty, will be open two hours daily for clinical purposes, and to this the students have free access.
For further information, as to terms of tuition, board, etc., application may be made to the Dean.
ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D., Dean of the Faculty,
Office, corner of Main and Gayoso Streets, Memphis, Tenn.
au2 d3taw3m

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE
(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT).
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintend't.
Assisted by an Able Faculty.
THE 23d Academical year of this Institute will begin on Monday, September 7, 1868.
TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.
Refer to Messrs. Parker Ward & Co., Memphis, Tenn., from whom Catalogues may be had.
For special information, address Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky.
je12 daw3m

Virginia Military Institute,
Lexington, Virginia.
APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of 100 additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st September.
Circulars will be sent on application.
ma18 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

CLAYMONT BOARDING SCHOOL
PUPILS ARE PREPARED AT THIS School for College or active business.
LOCATION—Three miles from Charleston, Jefferson county, Valley of Virginia.
Next Session Commences Sept. 1, 1868.
Pupils received at any time.
TERMS—$300, payable semi-annually, in advance. A liberal deduction will be made to parents or guardians who send more than one boarder. No extras.
For circular, address J. S. BLACKBURN, Principal.
au8 law tesl8

TO TEACHERS.
THE Trustees of HERNANDO FEMALE COLLEGE wish to lease their Brick Building of 20 Rooms and 7 acres of Ground for a series of years. Address THOMAS W. WHITE, Hernando, Miss.
au14 4w

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
POPLAR STREET.
MRS. MARY E. POPE, PRINCIPAL. WILL re-open TUESDAY, September 1st. au11 tf

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE
(212 DeSoto Street.)
WILL re open Tuesday, September 1, 1868.
Mrs. M. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. F. P. McGEHEE, Principals.
au17 2w

PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL.
MRS. M. A. KNOX will resume her school on MONDAY, September 7th, at her residence, northeast corner of Orleans and Court street extended. Pupils will be received and classed from September 1st. Terms modified to suit the times. au16 tf

J. D. Stewart's High School for Boys,
(Preparatory to Cumberland University),
ALABAMA STREET.
NEXT Session commences on 1st September, 1868. Tuition greatly reduced. Payable monthly, and only for the time of attendance.
au16 2w

THE MISSES BOWERS' SCHOOL.
THE THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION will open on
Tuesday, the First of September,
At their residence, 108 Monroe street.
A few young ladies can be accommodated with board.
For circulars, containing further information, apply at the bookstores or to the Principals.
au9 1m

Science Hill Female Academy,
Shelbyville, Ky.
THIS Institution, situated in one of the most quiet, healthful and pleasant towns of Kentucky, within a short distance of Louisville, with which it has easy daily communication by stage and rail, offers to the public the accumulated advantages of more than forty years successful operation. The eighty-seventh (87th) semi-annual session will open on Monday, September 7, 1868. For catalogues or special information address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.
jy29 1m

HAILE'S
English and Classical School,
FOR BOYS,
NO. 303 THIRD STREET.
THE Fall Session will open SEPTEMBER 1st. For circulars apply at the DeSoto Bank, People's Insurance Company, Young's Bookstore, and at my residence, 109 Madison street.
au2 1m A. J. HAILE, Principal.

Robertson's Commercial College,
97 Main St., corner Winchester.
TO THE PUBLIC.—S. M. ROBERTSON, late of Leddin's Commercial College, will, on TUESDAY, September 1st, open a College for the special instruction of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, READING, SPELLING, WRITING, ETC. Parties desirous of educating their sons as above, will find it to their advantage to patronize him. Apply at No. 97 Main street, up-stairs. References: Messrs. Stratton, Goyer & Co., A. Seessel & Son, Hesse, Levy & Co., M. Wolf & Co. au2 1m

IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE next Session will open on MONDAY, the 31st August, under the continued superintendence of the subscriber, assisted in the Literary Department by Mrs. DOUGLASS. Every department will be filled with able teachers. Mr. and Mrs. TEPE still continue in the Music Department. "To our friends desiring repose and exemption from many of their PECULIAR ANNOYANCES, our location is especially attractive." Many families purpose settling among us this fall to educate their children. For further particulars apply for a Circular to
Rev. J. E. DOUGLASS,
jy2 tf Iuka, Miss.

College of the Christian Brothers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE object of this Institution is to afford students the means of acquiring a thorough collegiate education, whilst the Commercial Department offers rare advantages to young men desirous of entering on mercantile pursuits.
The next Session will commence on the last MONDAY in August.
Applicants for admission will do well to be in time. For particulars address
au12 2m BROTHER EDWARD, President.

Macon Masonic College,
SITUATED seven miles north of Lafayette Depot, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the healthy village of Macon, Tennessee, resumes third Monday in July, tendering preparatory review for the new scholastic session, to be
Opened the First Monday in September.
Thorough Collegiate Course taught by an able and experienced Faculty. Board, per month, $15; Tuition, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
DR. G. T. HUNTER, President Board.
J. Q. MURRELL, Secretary. au6 1m

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL
AT GOSHEN DEPOT, VA., CENTRAL RAILroad, Rockbridge county, Va.
H. N. B. WOOD, Principal; A. J. WOOD and THOS. H. HOPE, Associate Principals.
Third Session, September 10, 1868, to June 25, 1869. Ancient and Modern Languages Mathematics, Civil Engineering, English Branches, Elements of Natural and Moral Sciences and History.
Boys and young men thoroughly prepared for University of Virginia, Washington College, and business pursuits.
Cordially recommended by the Professors of the University of Virginia and Washington College and a large number of patrons in different States.
Terms for whole Session, Tuition, Board, Fuel, Washing and Light, $280 in currency, half on entrance, balance 1st February.
P. O. Goshen Depot, Rockbridge county, Virginia. au8 1mdaw

ST AGNES DAY SCHOOL.
OWING to the rapidly increasing population in the neighborhood of St. Agnes Academy, the Sisters have determined to resume their DAY SCHOOL, discontinued some years since. The Course of Studies prescribed for Day Pupils will be the same as that pursued by the Young Lady Boarders.
Studies will be resumed at St. Agnes and also at La Salette—a branch of the above—
On the First Monday of September.
For the greater convenience of such as may desire it, arrangements will be made with the proprietors of the Street Cars for the transmission of pupils to and from both Institutions.
For terms apply to the LADY SUPERIOR
au8 1m Of St. Agnes Academy.

LaGrange Female College,
LaGRANGE, TENN.,
50 MILES east of Memphis, on Charleston Railroad. Will open 1st September and close 1st July next. Cheapest College in the West.

Cash items for five months:	
Board in College (all found)	$100 00
All English, Latin and Mathematics	21 00
Music (on any instrument) with use of instrument	25 00
Modern Languages	10 00

Vocal Music and Incidentals, no charge.
jy29 2m J. D. MEREDITH, President.

Shelbyville Male High School.
THE Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will open on 1st Monday of September, 1868. TERMS FOR SCHOOL YEAR, CLOSING JUNE 5, 1869, PAYABLE ONE-HALF IN ADVANCE:

For Day Pupils	$75 00
For Boarders	350 00

It is the desire of the Principal to direct his attention conscientiously and faithfully to the mental and moral training of those committed to his care; and in order to accomplish this object more effectually, the number of boarders will be limited to six and the number of day pupils to thirty.
Good boarding can be gotten with private families at from $4 50 to $5 50 per week.
For information as regards discipline, course of instruction, etc., apply for circular.
J. W. DODD, A.M., Principal,
jy29 1m Shelbyville, Kentucky.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 1418 and 1420 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
WILL commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Session September 7, 1868. A full corps of experienced teachers is employed. Special advantages are offered in French, Elocution, Penmanship and Music. The Principal would call special attention to her Boarding Department. The dormitories have been newly fitted up during vacation, and are attractive in every respect. Reference by permission:
REV. JAS. H. BROOKES, D.D.,
REV. W. A. SMITH, D.D.
(Late President Randolph Macon College, Va.)
St. Louis, Mo.
REV. STUART ROBINSON, D.D., Louisville, Ky.
Catalogues may be found at the Bookstore of Geo. Pattison. au20 1m

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,
Oxford, Mississippi.
CHARTERED by the State in 1854, and claiming to be to the Daughters what the University is to the Sons. Rev. C. H. BELL, A. M., President. Reduced terms, per session of 20 weeks—half in advance, balance at middle of session.

TUITION:	
In Sciences, Preparatory Department	$12 50
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each instrument	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates.	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Incidental fee and attendance—total	100 00

The Boarding Department is in charge of Rev. W. W. McMahen, known to be a most generous provider, and is like a home for young ladies, in which are found neatness and comfort. The Faculty board in the College.
Opening of next Session, September 10, 1868.
S. G. BURNEY, President Board of Trustees.
Address all letters on business to Union Female College, Oxford, Miss.
Apply for catalogues. au14 tf

The University of Mississippi
OPENS ON 14TH SEPTEMBER NEXT. A thorough course of instruction is given here, including special schools in science, and a preparatory department.

TERMS:	
Tuition for annual session	$50
Fuel and deposit for damages	20
Board at steward's hall, $18 per month	180
Students are not restricted as to board.	
Washing and lights will cost about	40

In special Chemistry the fee is $25, and a deposit for chemicals to cover damages, $25.
One-half in advance, residue 1st February.
In Law School, per annual session, $50.
The Faculty is full; unexampled good conduct characterizes the student body.
The Trustees feel warranted in commending the University to the patronage of the surrounding States. J. M. HOWRY, Secretary of the Board.
OXFORD, August 12, 1868. au11 d2w:w1m

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Near Baltimore, Maryland.
IN full operation, with complete corps of Teachers and Professors. *Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.* Location beautiful, convenient, retired and perfectly healthy. School select; number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere. Term begins September 10, 1868. Address the Principal,
ROBERT H. ARCHER,
au11 3taw6w Ellicott's Mills, Md.

KENTUCKY FEMALE COLLEGE
Shelbyville, Ky.
THIS Institution, lately under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Goodman, having been leased by the subscriber for five years, will be re-opened for young ladies on the first Monday in September.
FACULTY:
Rev. R. RYLAND, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science and Ancient Languages.
Mr. JOHN J. HARVEY, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature. [After being graduated at a Virginia college, Mr. H. studied four years at German and French Universities.]
Mr. WOODVILLE LATHAM, [University of Virginia.] Professor of Mathematical and Physical Science.
Rev. GEO. W. HARRIS, A. M., Lecturer on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.
Miss KATE RYLAND, Principal of the Primary Department.
Mis —— Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mr. —— Professor of Music.

TERMS. For twenty weeks, payable in advance:	
Board, including fuel, lights and washing	$100
Tuition, Collegiate Department	25
" Primary Department	15
Contingent Fee	2
Optional branches, Guitar, Piano, Cabinet Organ, each	20
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	10
Painting and Drawing, each	10

The boarding department is under the exclusive control of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland. Our fixed purpose is to make the Institution, in all respects, *a first class* Female College.
au25 S. RYLAND.

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, at No. 109 Madison street.
For circulars or catalogues, apply at Young's Bookstore or at the Seminary.
au2 1m Mrs. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

Memphis Female College.
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—We shall organize the FORMS in this College, according to previous announcement, for the ensuing scholastic year of forty weeks, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. For circulars, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal at the College, or at the bookstores.
jy26 tsep9 M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.
THE Thirty-ninth Annual Session of Studies in the St. Louis University
Will Open September 7th.
This Institution is the oldest seat of learning in the West, having been established in 1829.
The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.
For Catalogue, etc., apply to
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
jy21 3tawt sept7

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
On Union St., near Wellington,
WILL open its next Session on MONDAY, September 7, 1868, under the direction of Rev. W. M. PATTERSON, A.B., and Prof. T. J. GIRARDEAU, A.B.
This Institution, formerly conducted by the late Prof. J. W. Stacy, ranks among the best male high schools in the city or country. The experience of the present Principals guarantees to pupils the very best educational advantages.
The buildings will be enlarged and conveniently and pleasantly arranged, and fitted up with new furniture specially for school purposes.
Latin, Greek and French, together with a thorough course in the English branches, will be taught. Terms moderate. For circulars apply at the Bookstores, or refer to Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Rev. W. C. Johnson, Rev. A. T. Mann, Rev. F. S. Petway, Thomas R. Allen, D. B. Molloy, H. Wade & Co., Newton Ford & Co., Toof, Phillips & Co., E. M. Apperson, Spicer & Sharpe. au5 tf

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out with rare plants and shrubbery.
The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.
The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY of FEBRUARY.
Terms per Session—Payable Half-yearly, Invariably in Advance.
For Board and Tuition, etc., $75, $80, $90 or $100, according to the age or class of the pupil. For Day Scholars, Tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class.
EXTRA CHARGES.—Latin, French, Italian, each, $12 00; Music on Piano, $25 00; Music on Guitar, $20 00; Music on Harp, $50 00; Use of Instruments, $5 00; Painting in Oil Colors, $25 00; Painting in Water Colors, $15 00; Drawing, $10 00; Embroidery and Ornamental Work, $15 00; Wax Work, $15 00; Washing and Mending, $15 00; Bed and Bedding, $10 00; Stationery, $8 00; Dancing, at Professors charges.
☞ Board per month during vacation, if spent at the Academy—washing, mending, etc., etc., included—$12. Medicines and Physicians' fees will form extra charges.
For further information, apply to or address the "Mother Superior," St. Agnes Academy.
au4 d3tawlm

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

THE REV. A. H. KERR, D D, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beal streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. W. H. MITCHELL, D.D., from Florence, Ala., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at Linden Street Christian Church this morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 p.m.

THE changing of the house of the Central Methodist Church, on Union street, not having been completed, there will be no services at that church to-day. The house will be in readiness, however, for Sabbath-school and preaching by next Sabbath.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 81 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Services at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

A CARD.

The kindness of friends has enabled me to associate myself with J. M. Keating as co-proprietor of the MEMPHIS APPEAL. I trust that all will assist me to make this effort a business success, and that the patrons of the APPEAL will continue to my partner and myself the favors that have given this old journal pre-eminent prestige.

In a day or two the method of business to be adopted by the new firm will be announced. JOHN AINSLIE, Business Manger.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Regular Weekly Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Club of Shelby county was held at Stillman Hall last evening, at which the following business was transacted:

The resignation of Mr. J. M. Keating, as Secretary of the Club, was received, accepted, and the President appointed Mr. J. T. Pratt in his stead.

The committee heretofore appointed to solicit contributions from citizens to defray the expenses of the Club, and for other expenses incidental to the campaign, was discharged, and the Chair appointed as such committee in the future Messrs. Thomas O. Smith, T. F. Mallon, James M. Schools, T. A. Nelson, W. C. McClure, Capt. J. W. Sneed, Col. W. F. Taylor and D. A. Sheppard, Esq.

On motion of Judge Scruggs, a committee of three was appointed to invite Gen. J. L. T. Sneed, of Fayette county, to address the Democracy of Memphis on Saturday evening next.

The Chair also announced as a speaker for Saturday evening next Col. Walter S. Coleman.

The meeting then adjourned.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—Our readers will hardly forget that on Tuesday evening next, at Church of St. Peter's, on Adams street, a concert of vocal and instrumental music is to be given for one of those charitable purposes to which the clergy of the Church of the Holy Catholic faith seem to be especially devoted. We should hardly expect the purpose, however noble, to call together a large audience. The sentiments of people evaporate when they come to the surface. But we are quite sure that the unusual attractions which the programme of the concert presents will cause the ready sale of all the tickets, and great regret on the part of those who do not secure seats. We have been, in a small degree, permitted to know what is to be sung, and by whom, and having once had some pretensions as an amateur, we can say that no one who loves "the concord of sweet sounds" will be disappointed. One voice the citizens of Memphis will then hear which they will hear but once again—the voice of one who sings only for her church and her friends—a voice such as we hear only once in a lifetime. Professor Winkler directs the concert. Everything will, of course, be done *en regle*, and we venture to predict that the concert will be a marked success.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK. We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public, politicians especially, to this work, edited by our old friend of the *Avalanche*, Capt. M. W. Cluskey. It is all that it purports to be as a political text book, containing everything necessary to the intelligent conduct of the present canvass by editors and public speakers. Every lawyer should have a copy of it, and every citizen who desires to be informed in the fullest degree touching the issues between the Radical and Democratic parties. It makes 400 pages double column octavo. Price in cloth, $2 50. Sent post paid on receipt of money. Clubs of five, $10. Usual allowance to trade and canvassers. Parties desiring to act as agents, will write to the publishers immediately. Postmasters, upon sending orders, will receive advantage of club rates, or per centage, according to numbers ordered. Address Miami Printing and Publishing Company, corner Bedinger street and Miami Canal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.—On Tuesday, the 1st prox., the twenty-ninth session of the Memphis Female College will commence. An institution so well known as this requires no comment or eulogium at our hands. The simple announcement that it begins is enough. The corps of teachers presents an array of talent and learning that it would be hard to equal, and impossible to excel. Rabbi Tuska, than whom a more profound and thorough ancient or oriental scholar we have not in our midst, will have charge of the department of ancient languages, and will also be assisted by Professor Emile Witzman in the department of modern languages. Music, natural sciences and English literature will also be taught by professors who are *au fait* in their respective branches. Pupils can board at the college, under the immediate eye of the Principal. For further particulars, see advertisement.

NEGRO BRUTALITY.

The Man and Brother---Coroner's Inquest.

'Squire Walton was called upon to officiate as coroner down in Nonconnah bottom yesterday, on the body of a negro woman named Frances Garner, who was murdered by her husband, James Garner, under the following circumstances:

James, who is a drinking character, came home on Friday night full of liquor and commenced abusing his wife. She made some resistance to the drunken brute and he knocked her down and kicked her until she was senseless. He then took her on his shoulders to a neighbor's house, and throwing her down on the floor, told them what he had done. The woman remained in a comotose condition until yesterday morning, when she died. The 'Squire happening to be in the neighborhood, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body. A jury was empanneled and the following verdict returned: "The deceased, Frances Garner, came to her death by the violent treatment of her husband, James Garner."

A bench warrant was issued by the 'Squire for the arrest of the scoundrel, and he is by this time no doubt enjoying himself playing with a pair of handcuffs.

United Hebrew Relief Association—Card of Thanks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Relief Association, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Memphis and Ohio, the Memphis and Charleston, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Companies, as also the Memphis and St. Louis, and Memphis and Cincinnati packets, have uniformly and invariably transported at half the usual rates all passengers recommended by this Society, thereby enabling us to save a very considerable amount to be otherwise expended in supplying the wants of the poor under our protection; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the several Railroad and Steamboat Companies above mentioned, for the liberality and kindness with which they have at all times responded to our calls in behalf of the traveling poor.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to Messrs. Sam B. Jones, W. J. Ross and A. S. Livermore, the very efficient and affable superintendents of the respective railroad companies, and to Messrs. Levy & Miller, Larry Harmstad, Jas. T. Bourne and Flem Calvert, the ever polite and active agents of the several steam packets, for the kind services they have rendered our society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the several gentlemen herein named, and that the same be published in the city papers.

G. S. JUDAH, Chairman,
SOL HESSE,
REV. S. TUSKA,
Committee.

Attest:
A. KLEIN, Secretary.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

It has come; it is here; we have seen it with our own eyes! Not the cattle plague—but the grecian bend. She was lovely; but on her classic features was a shade of melancholy, which ever and anon deepened into one of excruciating pain, and her sylph-like form, clothed in the richest vestments of the, the—the Memphis drygoods stores, was swayed forward in a manner agonising to behold. "Cholic," thought we; "gripes is mighty bad, specially on ladies as laces tight," said an apple woman, who saw our sympathising glances; "peppermint and cam-*fire* is mighty good for it, tho'," she continued, "poor cretur, ef she don't take somethin' fur 'em they'll drap her, *shore*." And so the object of solicitude passed on, and we followed her, expecting her to "drap" pretty soon, and that we should have the pleasure of administering the cam-*fire* and peppermint.

But she didn't drap!

And after we had followed her a couple of squares, Jones met us, and asked us what the thunder we were doing. We told him. "You durned fool!" said he, (he is just back from New York) she ain't sick—that's the *grecian bend!*" The what? "The grecian bend, which has so lately come into fashion, and which has created so much admiration in the *beau mond*." "Oh, indeed!" and with this we turned down the street, a sadder, but not a wiser man.

But our curiosity was aroused: we determined to find out on what principles this curve, (which we supposed indicated one of the most unromantic ailments that flesh is heir to,) should have become a fashion and receive a classic name.

Human nature, ruminated we, has been the same from the creation. The same curiosity that tempted Eve to taste the apple, the same deviltry that persuaded her to offer it to Adam, and the same vanity which led her into the apron manufactory, guide and rule her daughters to-day. The belles of Athens the ancient, were quite as much under the influence of Fashion as are those of Saratoga, Newport, or Babylon the less. Solomon says: "Nothing new under the sun"—so, it is to *them*—the belles of ancient Greece that we must look for the origin of the present custom.

A friend of ours, an Italian gentleman who deals in peanuts, has in his shop a fine collection of plaster images, and fac similes of the "works of the grand old masters." To this *repertoire* we repaired, and there we found it—the original, Grecian bend—which our ladies are imitating, or trying to imitate, and which has created as much ridicule as admiration. The copy which showed it most plainly was the Venus dei Medici. It consists of a forward inclination of the body, and is one of the most graceful curves known. But it "set" a good deal better on that "Venus"—figure—as Artemus says, than it does on most of the modern "Wenuses" who try to imitate her. We did not feel at all like giving *her* a dose of peppermint.

We left the peanut atelier satisfied. The Grecian bend is all right.

COURT STREET SCHOOLS.—Owing to the financial embarrassment of the Board of School Visitors, the city schools will not be re-opened until December. In order to avoid the disorganizing effects of so long a vacation, and that there be no interruption to the regular course of instruction prescribed for the scholastic year, the teachers of the Female High and Grammar Schools on Court street, propose to re-open those schools on Monday, September 14, 1868, under the patronage of the Board of School Visitors, who have kindly furnished for that purpose the commodious building on the corner of Court and Third streets, next door to the Tabernacle. The schools will be continued under these auspices only until the Board of Visitors find themselves able to resume their direction. The building will be thoroughly repaired and surrounded with a high fence, rendering it one of the most desirable school houses in the city. The admission fee is fixed at half the rates charged by the private schools of the city. To their old patrons no explanation of their system is necessary. Others desiring information will please apply to Col. James T. Leath, President of the Board of School Visitors.

JENNIE M. HIGBEE.
JULIETTE R. CAIRNS.

BARBECUE AT MARION, ARK.

Three Thousand Persons Present

Great Enthusiasm Manifested!!

The Colored Democracy out En Mass.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in our sister State, took place yesterday at Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas. It was a perfect outpouring of the Democracy, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. There were not less than three thousand persons present, of which eight hundred were colored citizens. The barbecue on the occasion was one that will long be remembered by those present, as an affair of the most pleasant nature.

The meeting was brought to order by Judge Trice calling W. M. Smith, Esq, to the chair, a choice which was unanimously assented to. E. C. Crump, Maj. Early and Frank Erwin were chosen as Vice-Presidents.

After the meeting was organized, it was addressed by a goodly number of speakers, and every one seemed to understand the great importance of the occasion. The meeting was eloquently addressed by O. P. Lyles, B. C. Crump, Judge Scruggs, H. M. Lowenstein and Hon. L. C. Haynes. Among the colored orators were Eli Glass, Marengo Johnson, Tom Avent and Bill Demos. The speakers were all in excellent spirits, spoke to the point, were effective and did full justice to the important political events of the day.

The whole county appears to have been awakened to the importance of the occasion, and seems to have brought forward every citizen of any consequence. So great was the manifestation that Maj. Barker, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has been making himself extremely obnoxious to all classes of honest and peaceably disposed citizens, felt that his presence in that county was no longer required; so, carpet-bag like, he picked up his "traps" and walked—perigrinating to parts unknown.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the colored Democrats who, on this occasion, displayed much enthusiasm, and did everything in their power to make everything what the meeting turned out to be—a perfect success. They paraded with the Tenth ward, Fifth ward, and Central colored clubs, led by Tom Epps' band and Wardlow's old and popular musicians, under Grayson.

The dinner was gotten up in a style unsurpassed, and good cheer seemed to universally prevail.

The thanks of all who attended the barbecue are due to Mark R Cheek and Billy Hempstead for courtesies extended to the whole party. As a whole, every one who attended the Marion barbecue have reason to be proud of everything which occurred, for it was truly a grand affair in every respect.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The above Court was not in session on yesterday. On Monday next the case of the State vs. Burditt will be argued on demurrer.

The case of the State vs. Simons commenced on Friday last by empaneling a jury, will be called up for trial. A verdict will be rendered by the jury on Monday.

On Tuesday next the September term (law side) will commence, and the appeal cases of the August and September terms called informally.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. Owen McPartland, indictment for murder, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000—bonds given.

In the case of the State vs. John Cosgrove, indictment for murder, and new trial granted, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000.

In the case of the State vs. Charles Kendall, indictment for larceny and new trial granted, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

On Monday next, the case of the State vs. J. H. Carmichael and W. E. Carmichael, indictment for larceny, will be called up for trial.

An early adjournment to court in course will probably take place.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1868.—S. E. and Mrs. A. A. Garvey to J. P. Trezevant, lot No. 86, Ragland division, $700; E. and J. B. Ragland to L. R. Grehan, lot No. 14. Ragland division, $1200; Sarah A. Means to Lucy A. Powers, 49½x148½ feet, N. E. corner Fourth and Mills street, Chelsea, $3750; Michael Smith to John and Mollie Smith, 19x74½ feet, south side Market street, deed of gift; J. G. Meacham, by Sheriff, to A. J. White, 206 acres, $188 47; R. C. Brinkley et al. to E. J. Holehan, 40 feet of lot 571, south side Madison street, $10,000; Chas. F. Morris et al. to Wm. H. Andrews, lot No. 15, block 2, Fort Pickering, $155 50; J. J. Murphy to Chas. Neagle, 50x160 feet, on Wellington street, $3000; John Reeves to Mrs. Mattie Thompson, 90 acres on M. and O. Railroad, $504; M. D. Deadrick to Wilson Durrum, 26 65-100 acres north side P. R. road, $297 50; John C. McLemore et al. to J. S. Galloway and wife, block 57, Fort Pickering, $1200 69; L. B. Neland and wife to C. R. Vaughn, west half lot 24, Weekly tract, 3 91 100 acres, "an exchange;" Barrett Graham to Fisher, Amis & Co, lot No. 34 B. Graham's subdivision, $12,507. The following are in the office awaiting parties interested to come in and make some corrections before being recorded: F. L. Warner, Tax-Collector, to John Bovin; John Bovin to P. D. Beecher et al.; Chancery Court decree vesting title in R. A. Hughes et al; J. E. Biglow to Orin White; S. D. Ridlue to R. A. Hughes; J. T. Swayne to R. A. Hughes.

GEO. M. GREELEY, Register.

HOW TO MARRY AND ENJOY LIFE AS YOU GO ALONG.—Recently it has become a habit among young men to excuse themselves for not marrying, under the plea that in these expensive times they could barely get a living, and so if taken away, nothing would be left for the maintenance of their families. Unable to get much ahead in the world, they refuse to assume additional obligations, and so unduly postpone marriage. And just here we see an illustration of the beautiful workings of life assurance. For this removes depressing apprehensions, and allows of matrimonial engagements without waiting to gather property. If a young man, believing that "marriage is honorable in all," would assume its engagements, all that he has to do is to procure from the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York*, a handsome life policy, in favor of his bride, and enjoy, without anxiety, the benefits of domestic happiness. So, all you youths, ambitious of connubial felicity, pitch in. The agents of this ancient and well known life insurance company, Messrs. McClure & Caskin, stand waiting to give you a policy.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mrs. Dr. Cobb will open a select school for girls and small boys on the 1st of September, at her residence, 204 Second street. Pupils in music also received. Terms moderate.
au26 2w

Alces' Cigars sold everywhere.
au25 1w

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Old Offenders Recognized.

Mysteries Cleared Up.

Night before last Capt. McMath, of the Second District police, accompanied by Sergts. Orr and Hanson, went to that delightful locality in South Memphis known as Grady's Hill, on a scout. They had various objects in view, but the most special point they were trying to make was the arrest of the parties who on the previous night had broken into and robbed the house of Henry Duckett, on Georgia street, of several hundred pounds of meat, money, etc. From the description of the marauders given by Mrs. Duckett, the officers to whom the case was given to work up, spotted two well-known frequenters of this classic region, named John Coole and Sam. Hilliard, both of whom, though known to be engaged in many villainous and desperate deeds, had so far escaped arrest and punishment. On Friday night Sam. Hilliard had acted in a manner peculiarly suggestive of complicity in the affair of the preceding night, and his behavior led the officers mentioned to "drop" on his house, about midnight. On going to the front door and demanding admission, it was refused, and the officers heard the inmates attempting to make an exit by the rear window. Sergeant Orr ran round the back way and intercepted the very man they were hunting for, Hilliard, in the act of getting out. He was gobbled and sent to the Second district station and his house searched. In it were found all the meat, most of the lost tobacco and one of the watches. The indefatigable officers continued their search for the other "spotted" party. About three o'clock in the morning, while passing a shanty on the hill, their attention was attracted by loud swearing on the portico. On approaching nearer, the sound was found to proceed from a darkey asleep there, and on still closer examination, that darkey proved to be the long looked for John Coale. He was taken in out of the night dew by the tender-hearted officials, and carried up to the Causey station, where he was given dry lodgings.

Yesterday morning Hilliard, having the terrors of the law before him, "squealed" on Coale, and told the whole story of their deviltry.

According to his own account (of course) Hilliard was as innocent as a lamb, but had been led into all his wicked ways by Coale. He was with Coale in the attack on Duckett's house, and saw him (Coale) drive the hoe into Duckett's head, and choke Mrs. Duckett. Coale also plundered the house. Moreover, according to the tale of the gentle Hilliard, Coale was the thugger of Mr. Connor, who was found in the bayou on Wellington street, corner of Union, some two months ago in a senseless condition, and who afterwards died of his wounds. He was also the murderer of Flynn, who was found dead back of the stables on Main street, beyond Vance.

The *squealing* of Hilliard only confirmed the suspicions of the police, and the two worthies are now hard and fast where they need have no fear of hydrophobia. Their case will be examined into to-morrow morning.

It is said that Mr. Folger, who was knocked down in the same locality a few nights before Connor was thugged, was called upon yesterday, and recognized Coale as the party who felled him.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, on Union street, will open its next session on Monday, September 7th. The building is well adapted and elegantly furnished for school purposes. The health, comfort and progress of the pupils have been kept in view in the arrangement of the rooms, yard, etc.

FINE GRAPES.—The thanks of the APPEAL office are tendered to Messrs. E. T. Babcock & Co., the proprietors of the Nurseries at Summerfield, Ill., for a box of the most delicious grapes that we have tasted this season. The box came through Messrs. Reed & Anderson, who are the Agents of the Nurseries, and who are in constant receipt of consignments of the luscious fruit.

EMMONS & SON received last night Police Gazette, Police News, Fireside Companion, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, New York Home Journal, Staats Rural New Yorker, Home and Abroad, Leslie's Illustrated Paper, New York Weekly No. 43 and back numbers, Blackwood for August, Railroad Guide for September, Independent, New York Clipper, and dailies from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

MENKEN BROTHERS have a large stock of dry goods at their store, 263 Main street, which they are selling to retail merchants at special rates, offering rare inducements. Their prices will compare favorably with those of New York, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Country merchants and city retail merchants should call and examine their stock before going West or North.

SCHOOL OF CHURCH OF GOOD SHEPHERD.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our Chelsea subscribers to the advertisement of this School, in another column. The Rector is well known to our citizens as a pains taking and scholarly teacher, and the Principal is vouched for to us as possessed of all the qualifications of a capable and careful assistant in a school of the best class.

PANOLA STAR.—One of the best of the weeklies that come to us from our sister State, is the Panola *Star*. It has always something in its columns that our scissors have an affinity for, and gives evidence that "there is life in the old land yet." As an advertising medium it is unsurpassed by any of our North Mississippi exchanges. Our merchants who rely upon country trade should not fail to patronize its columns. The advertisement of it will be found in another column.

PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.—Unlike animals endowed with a mysterious instinct, candid, reasoning human beings look beyond the pleasures of an hour, or the gratifications of a day. When death does not intervene, childhood quickly gives place to youth, youth to manhood, and manhood to old age and decay. All of us are not successful in amassing fortunes by which we can provide permanently for those whom affection or duty may have placed in our care. To meet this want, life insurance companies have been devised—laudable enterprises, by which a fraction of the fruits of daily labor or a small part of the profits of the mechanic or tradesman of moderate means may purchase a competency for their families in the event of death; and from which the capitalist who risks his means can secure reasonable compensation. The ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, whose agents are Messrs. McMahon & Otis, are offering to take risks of this sort. The company is in every way reliable pecuniarily, and its stockholders and representatives are reliable gentlemen and fully identified with our own interests. No man with a family should be without some protection for the future. He should insure his life for the benefit of those dependent upon him for support. 2t

GRAND PROCESSION!

Monster Mass-Meeting!!

The Democracy in Motion.

The Young Men's Independent Democratic Club of this city have agreed upon having a grand procession and monster mass meeting on the evening of the 9th of September next, at some place to be hereafter designated within the city. The following is the programme as far as matured. Other arrangements will be duly announced. All of the Democratic Clubs of the city and county are most cordially and earnestly invited to co-operate:

GRAND MARSHAL.
GENERAL N. B. FORREST.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.
Gen. E. W. Rucker, Capt Geo. Mellersh,
Col. A. L. Swingley, Col. H. Townsend,
Col. Jao. W. Dawson, Geo. Gillham, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING.
GOVERNOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, Hon. Wm. L. Harris,
Hon. W. T. Avery, Hon. J. W. Clapp,
Hon. D. K. McRae, Col. Irving Halsey,
Col. F. A. Tyler, Col. M. C. Gallaway,
Capt. Harvey Mathes, R. A. Thompson, Esq.,
J. S. Menken, Esq.,
Presidents of each of the Democratic Clubs.

SECRETARIES.
R. M. McKie, Esq., R. H. Sylvester, Esq.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
Members of the Press.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Jas. P. Gallagher, Sam Weaver,
D. C. Loewenstine, Mont Pepper,
Raphael Semmes, jr., R. S. Anderson,
J. A. J. Smith, C. B. Galloway,
W. C. Folkes, C. L. Loop,
J. J. DuBose, Ed. L. Hamlin,
A. R. Humes, T. B. Edgington,
Van A. W. Anderson, John F. Thomas,
C. W. Gulick, Thos. H. Arnold,
H. T. Elett, jr., Wm. E. Yeatman,
P. G. Bigley, R. M. Drake,
C. C. Ward, John G. Lonsdale, jr.,
W. J. Littlejohn, jr., Alex. Allison,
Wm. Stix, Jacob Seessel,
B. B. Waddell.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet promptly to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Stillman Hall, to devise measures for putting the programme into execution. Let no member be absent.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited as the speakers of the occasion:

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. Albert Pike,
Gen. W. S. Featherston, Hon. W. L. Harris,
Gen. T. C. Hindman, Hon. L. C. Haynes,
Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, Judge W. H. Stephens,
Col George Gantt, H. M. Loewenstine, Esq.

CENTRAL CLUB OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The following named gentlemen were last night appointed by the Central Club to solicit contributions of money from the citizens of the county to defray the expenses of the campaign: Thomas O. Smith, T. F. Mallory, Jas. M. Schooles, T. A. Nelson, W. C. McClure, Capt. J. W. Sneed, Col. William F. Taylor and B. A. Sheppard.

This committee is ordered to meet at Stillman Hall on next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. ALBERT PIKE, President.

JAMES BRETT, Secretary pro tem.

JOE LOCKE.—Sunday readers in search of Sunday reading, do not fail to go to Joe Locke's to get the latest and best! Everything in the weekly, serial and periodical line is to be found on his counter and shelves. Instead of going begging in the various editorial rooms for "a few papers to read on Sunday," we would recommend certain gentlemen to try Joe's stand.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 29, 1868.
Editors Memphis Appeal:

In accordance with our circular of August 8, 1868, the following business transaction took place at our house to-day, viz.:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 29, 1868.

Received of Tobin, Lynn & Co. two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) in full for the first bale of new cotton from DeSoto county, Miss, this day delivered to them in accordance with their circular of August 8, 1868.

(Signed) THOS. O. BRIDGEFORTH.

Mr. Bridgeforth is one of the oldest and most influential citizens of DeSoto county. We hardly thought DeSoto would lead Panola and Marshall counties, but Mr. Bridgeforth was determined that his county should not be behind, and so his well known energy and enterprise have brought "Old D. Soto" out ahead. He also says he intends to have "*that keg of brandy*," for the first five bales. What have our friends in Marshall and Panola to say to this? *The "beverage" is ready.*

TOBIN, LYNN & CO., 346 Main street.

THE COMMERCIAL has been renewing and repainting. It is "a number one" in every respect and invites patronage.

GEORGE KENDAL, late of Mobile, has charge of the bar in the Central Hotel. No better man, or more experienced, could be found. We wish him success.

MORTUARY.—The health officer reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday, August 29th, to be 50. Whites 21 and blacks 29.

PERSONAL.—'Squire Griffith went home quite ill yesterday morning. We were not able to learn whether his sickness was serious or not, but hope to find him all right to-morrow.

MATRIMONIAL.—The market has been very dull during the past week. Only three cases are reported: John A. Cook to Miss Martha Asher; Simon Bobo to Miss Sallie Ward, and Louis Davis to Margaret Spratt.

ELMWOOD.—H. S. King & Co. have on hand ten barrels assorted shells, suitable for laying off walks for grave lots. 3t

PEACHES! PEACHES!—Ten thousand bushels peaches wanted, by the Memphis Preserving Company, under the Gayoso House. 1w

DR J. A. CLOPTON will remain in the city until September 2d, at the Commercial Hotel. He treats with perfect success piles, fissures, fistula, strictures, etc. Refers to many old patients in the city and some few of the most respectable physicians of the city.

PIANO MUSIC.—Mrs. Dr. McGinnis, 48 Union street. Especial care taken with beginners. Tuition, $4 per month. References: Messrs. Owen & McNutt, Bond & Jones, Col. W. W. Coleman, Dr. Wesson, E. Word, I. B. Mercer.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 8tawtf

IT is not our wish to oppress any one with a suit for amounts due us for paving. We are willing to make any reasonable arrangements with those who wish to pay. All who desire to do so can make any reasonable and reliable arrangements for payment by calling at the office of the Company from 8 to 10 o'clock a.m., and thus avoid suit.
T. E. BROWN & CO.
au26 1w

TURTLE SOUP! TURTLE SOUP!—Vetter Dreisgacker's Monroe Exchange is always ahead on the Lunch question. On Monday there will be another of those glorious turtle lunches, which will be garnished with sauer-kraut and all the delicacies of the season. Henry will be glad to wait on all customer and serve them with Stumpf's lager, from St. Louis, or any of the choice wines, liquors and cigars always kept on sale at the Monroe Exchange, No. 85 Monroe street. 2t

THE CIRCUS.—It is with a feeling of regret that we pencil the paragraph that the circus is gone. John Robinson during the few days that he remained with us made his show an institution, and we Memphians will not be satisfied until he comes back again. To our country friends, on the road that he intends to travel, we cordially recommend him. In saying "good bye," we tender our thanks to Mr. Davis, the gentlemanly manager for his many kindnesses, and hope soon to see him again.

THE CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S.—We have already announced to our readers that a concert would be given at St. Peters' on Tuesday evening next, and that the most distinguished talent of Memphis would be engaged therein. We are happy to be able to announce herewith a sketch of the programme. Among the participants will be *Mesdames* Keating, Miles and Keller, and Miss D——, of New Orleans, Professors Sabatsky and Wheat (who will assist at the organ), and Messrs Hollenberg and Tomlinson will also contribute their full share to make a grand success. The whole, as we have stated, to be under charge of Professor Winkler.

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON from DeSoto county, Miss., was received on yesterday morning by the well-known house of Messrs. Tobin, Lynn, & Co., No. 346 Main street, and stored at the large, first class warehouse of our young friends, J. V. Patrick & Co, No. 409, 411 and 413, Shelby street. Messrs. Tobin, Lynn & Co., paid the producer, Mr. Bridgeforth, the large sum of $250, as per their circular of August 8th. This premium deserves and will receive the hearty commendation of our enterprising planting community, and for which they deserve great credit for contributing so largely to the mercantile interest of our city.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING. Prof. S. M. Robinson, who for so long was connected with Leddin's well-known Commercial College, begs leave to remind the public that he opens a Commercial College on the 1st of September, at the corner of Winchester and Main streets, over Vign's Drug Store, where all branches of a commercial and practical business education will be taught. Parents who wish to give their boys thorough business educations, should not fail to give Mr. Robinson's school a trial.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL is the favorite stopping place for the planters of Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee, the charges being reduced from $3 to $2 per day. The eating department is first rate, and the sleeping rooms and beds the best in the city. Free passes to and from Railroad Depots to planters, in City Railroad cars. The proprietors being old citizens, know how to please their country friends. Capt. J. E. Woolfolk, of Senatobia, will be found in the Hotel, and will be pleased to see his many friends. 50 gentlemen day boarders at $6 per week. Gentlemen may have rooms without board at $4 to $6 per week. Rates reduced from $3 to $2 per day. Steamboat and Railroad officers' patronage solicited. 1w

Alces' Cigars are the Best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, August 29, 1868.

The general market presented more animated features to-day, but the business done was mostly of a retail character, in the line of plantation supplies. It is not expected that there will be much wholesale trade until after the first of the month and then it is hoped there will be a gratifying improvement.

Money matters are still dull, and exchange remains easy at the stereotyped rates.

The first bale of new cotton from DeSoto county, Miss, was received to-day by Tobin, Lynn & Co., who paid the producer the handsome premium of $250. It came from the farm of T. O. Bridgeford and will class low middling. The crops in the country adjacent to Memphis are doing well, but in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama the cotton worm has done immense damage within the past two weeks.

In New York gold was steady all day at 144¾. Dealers here reported no transactions worthy of note beyond a purchase of about $400 at 143¾. Smaller sums passed at 142¾@143.

City Scrip was inactive and nominally 80c in the hands of dealers. No transactions reported.

County Scrip was quiet and steady at 53c buying and 55@56c selling.

Police Scrip was in demand at 77½c. Dealers sell at 80c.

In stocks and bonds there was no movement of consequence, if any at all.

Quotations from the New York stock exchange to-day are as follows: Tennessee bonds, old, '64½; new, '63½; 5 30 coupons of '61, 114¾; '62, 114½; '64, 110; '65, 113¼. New issue, 108¾; '67, 108¾; 10 40s, 109. Bonds strong.

The day's transactions in cotton were confined, and as far as reported were one bale low middling and one of good ordinary at 26c, and three bales of ordinary at 25c. The new bale spoken of above will be offered on Monday.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady at 11d for Uplands, and 11¼d for Orleans. Sales 12,000 bales.

In New York cotton opened quiet, but weak, and closed dull and nominally 30@30½c for uplands, and other grades unchanged. Sales 800 bales. Week's receipts at New York, 181 bales; at all U. S. ports, 1375 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 29, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1	
Received previously	253,173	253,174
		254,254
Exported to-day	0	
Exported previously	254,194	254,194
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		60

BRAN—Quiet at $22 on levee and $24 in store, in sacks.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice 35c; good 30@32c.

BACON—Prices weak. Sales, clear sides on levee at 17½c; from store 17¾@18c; clear rib 17¼@17½c; shoulders 13¾@14c.

BAGGING—The demand is increasing and market firm. Todd's, 18@18½c; Kentucky heavy, 23½@26c; India, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Prices nominally 14@17c for W. R; factory and E. D., —.

COFFEE—Firm at 23@27c for Rio; Java, 41@43c.

CORN—Receipts fair; 700 sacks sold on levee at 85@88; 95 from store.

CORNMEAL—Fresh at mill $4 25to4 40; kilndried on levee $4 50; in store $4 50to4 60.

CHICKENS—The demand is very good and prices are firm; young, $3 50to4; old, $4 50to5.

EGGS—Dull at 17@20c.

FRUIT—Fair demand for hand picked apples at $2@2 30 per bbl.; dried apples, 5to7c; dried peaches, 7to8c.

FLOUR—Market is quiet. Superfine, $6 50to7 00; X, $9to9 50; XX, $10to11; XXX, and fancy family, $11 50to13.

HAY—Fifty bales choice Timothy received and sold on landing at $22; held in store at $25.

HAMS—Plain country 17@18c; plain canvassed, 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed 20@21c.

HIDES—Receipts lights. Dry flint 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8to9c.

LARD—Prices are weak. Kegs, 20½@21c; tierces, 19½@20c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugar-house, 65to$1; Porto Rico, 65to85; Syrups, 75to$1 25.

MESS PORK—A few lots of Keokuk brands sold on levee at $29 75; held in store at $30; regular brands, $30 25@30 50; prime mess, $28.

OATS—None on levee; held in store at 58@60c.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75c; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Fair demand at $3to3 50 per barrel from wagons.

POTATOES—There is some shipping demand at 70to80c per bushel, or $2to2 50 per barrel in bulk; sweet potatoes, $1 50to2 per bushel.

SHEEP—Dull at $1 50@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—Firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16to18c; fair, 14to15; Island, 13to16c.

SALT—Stock light. We quote prices tending upwards—held at $3 50@3 75 per bbl of 280 lbs; 7 bushel bbls $4 25@4 50; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3 25@3 35.

TAR—In kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—Good stock and prices firm, with only a small trade doing.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $2to2 05; No. 2, $1 85 to 1 90; inferior, $1 40to1 60.

WHISKY—High wines are dull at $1 10 free, or 55c in bond; common whisky, $1@1 50; imitation Bourbon, $2; Bourbon, $2 50@3.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton quiet; sales 1100 bales uplands 30½c. Flour dull and lower. Wheat 2@3c lower. Corn $1 15@1 24. Rice dull. Sugar and Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Poor styles of prints 12½c; standard 13½c; heavy brown sheetings 16@17c; bleached muslins range from 16 to 28c.

Money easy; call loans 2@3c; discounts 6½@7c; sterling 8½@9½; gold 44¾; old Tennessee 64¾@65¼; new Tennessee 63.

The Treasury Department will disburse 5,000,000 in coin next week, the amount of September interest.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 28c; sales 150 bales; receipts 96. exports 488 coastwise. Sterling 57@59. New York sight ½c premium. Gold 43¾@44. Sugar and Molasses, only retail demand. Flour dull, superfine $7. Corn dull; $1 05@1 10. Oats 65c. Bran, $1 20. Hay, $24@25. Pork dull at $30 50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 14c, clear sides, 17¾c. Lard steady, tierces 19¾; keg 22c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Flour, family $9 50@9 75. Wheat $2. Corn and Oats quiet; unchanged. Whisky 65c in bond. Pork held at $29. Lard 18¾@18¾c. Groceries quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Tobacco dull. Flour, extra, $7@7 50. Wheat $2 20@2 35. Corn 99@92c. Oats 55@55c. Pork $29 25@29 50. Bacon 13¾@16¾. Lard 18¾@19c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 29—Cotton market steady but quite active; sales 15,000 bales.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Tobacco, sales 39 hhds; lugs to medium, $7 50@15 50. Super Flour $7. Wheat $2 @2 05. Corn, shelled in bulk, 90c. Oats 48c. Refined Sugar 16¾c. Pork $29 25. Bacon 13¾@17½c. Lard, in tierces, 18¾c. Whisky, raw, $1 25; one year old, $1 50@1 75 in bond.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—River still declining.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—River falling with 3 feet 4 inches in the canal. Weather warm and showery.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—Weather warm. The river here is receding steadily with eight feet in the channel between here and Cairo. At St. Louis the river is receding with five feet large in the channel between St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio is stationary at Louisville, with three feet five inches in the channel, with four feet four inches on the bars in the Lower Ohio. White river continues in good condition. The Arkansas is receding, with three feet in the channel from Pine Bluff to the mouth, and thirty inches between Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

Arrivals.

Steamer Continental, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Continental, New Orleans.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Mayflower, White river.
" Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf exhibits very little improvement, with light shipments for this season of the year.

The Continental succeeded in lightning off the bar at Island 30, and passed down yesterday at noon for New Orleans.

The H. M. Shreve will be up to-day at 5 p.m., for St. Louis.

The Mayflower cleared for White river with a fair trip.

The City of Alton, for St. Louis, had a fair passenger list.

The Sam. J. Hale backed out for Cincinnati with a light trip.

The Maggie Hays and America are due to-morrow from the Ohio river.

The W. R. Arthur and Lizzie Gill are due from St. Louis.

On the trip announced of the Mayflower, Messrs. E. Banks, and James Roland received the Arkansas delegation at Duval's Bluff, and entertained them in a very hospitable manner. An eyewitness says champaigne flowed copiously.

The splendid steamer Luminary, Capt. James Laker, and J. Lee Finney, clerk, will leave here to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock for Vicksburg and the bends.

The elegant passenger packet Rubicon passed down yesterday morning with a fine trip for Vicksburg. A portion of her cargo consisted of flour, meat and various other articles, as a present for the Milliken's Bend Democratic Association, which will give a big barbecue, in honor of Seymour and Blair, at that point next week.

The Belle Memphis is the regular St. Louis packet for to-morrow evening. Capt. Crane on the roof, and the genial Billy Bienker on hand to attend to passengers.

The fine steamer Natoma, Capt. James Lee, with Billy Fields and Stack Lee in the office, will leave here to-morrow evening for Napoleon and the bends, connecting with the American for Little Rock. Passengers cannot do better than go on the Natoma.

The Commercial is the regular White river packet for next Tuesday. She connects at Devall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. John Edson is in command, while Dr. Clay Rice is the man who attends to passengers and handles the money. Try 'em.

The Mayflower, for White river last evening, had the finest trip of the season.

The palatial and swift passenger steamer R. E. Lee will leave on Monday at 5 p.m., for New Orleans and the bends. She will be found at the wharf this evening, ready to receive.

The Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Tom Bowman, will back out for St. Francis river to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

STEAMBOATMEN'S CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club will take place at the Stillman Block to-morrow (Monday) night at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will be on hand, and the ladies are especially invited to attend. By order of the President,
W. T. WOOD, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—connecting with Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packets.
NATOMA..........James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 6 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents, 284 Front street.
au30 2t

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL..........Edson master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
au30 3t

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all way Landings.
COMMERCIAL..........Edson master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 1st September, on arrival of the evening trains.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. au30 3t

Merchants' and Planters' Line.
Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.—For Helena, Friar's Point, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC..........John D. Elliott master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
TUESDAY, September 1st, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, No. 2 Promenade street.
au30 3t

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
LIZZIE GILL..........O'Neil master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.
au30 1t

ON MONDAY, THE 31st INST.,
—THE—
R. E. LEE, : : : Cannon, Master,
Will pass down, at 5 p.m., on her first trip of the season to New Orleans. Staterooms can be secured at
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
au22 td

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
LUMINARY..........Luker master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
au30 2t

FOR ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
H. M. SHREVE..........Carter master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.
au30 2t

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
BELLE MEMPHIS..........Crane master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
FLEM. CALVERT, Supt.
au30 2t

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
ja21 tf

OWNERS WANTED

FOR twenty-seven (27) Plows and Scrapers, received per steamer Mollie Hambleton, July 6, 1868; also, for one (1) hogshead Cocoanuts, marked D. received per steamer Bismarck, July 18, 1868. If not called for within ten (10) days will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson street.
Memphis, August 19, 1868. au20 10t

NOTICE.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
DRY GOODS
CHEAP FOR CASH!
We have now open full lines of
KY. JEANS, WHITE LINSEYS,
DOMESTICS, OSNABURGS,
PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS,
—In which we offer—
Special Inducements.
EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE BUYING.
MENKEN BROTHERS,
263 Cor. Main & Court Sts., Memphis.
No. 13 White Street, New York.

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company.
S. D. McCLURE. | McCLURE & CASKIN, | THEO. C. CASKIN
GENERAL AGENTS,
OFFICE, 279 1-2 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
Cash Assets Over : $10,000,000 00
BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY PURELY MUTUAL.

THIS is one of the OLDEST INSTITUTIONS of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.

During the twenty-three years of its existence, it has issued Policies upon the lives of more than FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and has paid in losses $5,000,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of this Company.

Policies are issued in all the favorable forms which experience has indicated as favorable to the assured, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured or at death. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

au23 dawtf McCLURE & CASKIN, General Agents.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

From the New Eclectic.]

SOME DAY.

You smooth the tangles from my hair,
With gentle touch and tenderest care,
And count the years ere you shall mark
Bright silver threads among the dark—
Smiling the while to hear me say,
"You'll think of this again some day!"
Some day.

I do not scorn the power of time
Nor count on years of fadeless prime;
But no white gleams will ever shine
Among those heavy locks of mine.
Aye, laugh as gaily as you may,
You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!

Some day I shall not feel as now,
Your soft hands move about my brow,
I shall not slight for light commands,
And draw your tresses through my hands;
But you will see no touch of gray,
And you—you will not laugh that day—
Some day!

I know how long your loving hands
Will linger with these glossy bands,
When you shall weave my latest crown
Of their thick masses long and brown;
But you will see no touch of gray
Adorn their shining locks that day—
Some day!

And while your tears are falling hot
Upon the lips which answer not,
You'll take from these one treasured tress,
And leave the rest to silentness;
Remember that I used to say,
You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Arch.

We take the following article, by Bro∴ Leon Hyneman, of Philadelphia, from the *Freemason*, published at St. Louis. Bro∴ Hyneman is a Hebrew, and for some years published a Masonic newspaper. Affirmation, negation, discussion,—these are the only mode of attaining to the truth. Whoso loves it must hear all sides:

As some of the readers of the *Freemason* with whom I am in fraternal correspondence seem to misapprehend my views in regard to the Royal Arch, I will endeavor in this communication to present them in the clearest light possible. Premising that I accept what can not be avoided, that there is a degree called the Royal Arch, that is no evidence that I believe that degree to be a part of Ancient Freemasonry; indeed, I know it is not, excepting the essential part of it, which was taken from the Master Mason's degree.

The history of the Royal Arch is as follows: Sometime about the year 1735, certainly before 1738, in addition to other innovations in altering the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, the essential part of the M. M. degree was taken from it, and a kind of honorary degree formed out of the part abstracted, to which the name of Royal Arch was given. It was not at that time considered a degree, but only an honorarium conferred upon Masters of Lodges elect who had served one year in the Oriental Chair. It was a simple ceremonial, illustrating the finding of that which was supposed to be lost, and it was that which was recovered which was the essential part of the M. M. degree; and that, and that only, divested of all tradition, was the honorarium conferred upon the Master at the expiration of the time for which he was elected. The ostensible motive, however, was a theological one. As, according to a mythical tradition, the omnific word had been at one time lost, it was to prevent a like occurrence, and, as it was considered too sacred a word to be communicated to all Master Masons, it was given to be preserved to those who had filled the Solomonian chair. But prior to 1735 every Master Mason was invested with the so-called omnific word.

In the course of time additions were made to the simple ceremonial of investing the Master elect with the omnific word, until the Royal Arch has grown into a system, embracing the modern degrees of Mark and Most Excellent, and, in some jurisdictions, including the Royal and Select Master's degrees. As the essential part of the Master Mason's degree was taken away from it, something had to be substituted in its place. The part substituted was the introduction of the legend which did not form a part of Ancient Freemasonry. The whole of the legend, with all the traditionary portion, was interpolated in the Master Mason's degree. It was all manufactured to supply the place of that which was taken away, and all Master Masons since that time, as I remarked in a former article, have had a deception practiced upon them. Before the introduction of the Royal Arch the Master Mason was a complete Mason, was invested with all the secrets of the Order, nothing was withheld from him, there were no higher degrees attached to Freemasonry. He was a Master Workman in the fullest sense. He had served his time as an Apprentice, worked as a Journeyman among the Fellow Crafts, and had attained the position of an equal by his manifest skill and ability among the Master Masons.

The legend interpolated in the M. M. degree betrays the source of its origin, as well as the changes made in the two preceding degrees; and these were the authors of the histories contained in the 1723 and 1738 editions of what are known as Anderson's Constitutions, both published by authority and order of the London Grand Lodge. The principal compilers of these constitutions and the histories were Anderson, Desaguliers, Payne, and others, who were prominent in the formation of the London Grand Lodge in 1717. That Grand Lodge was not only a revolutionary body, because there was a Grand Lodge existing in England at the time, but it did many acts in violation of the constitution and principles of the institution, as Preston, in his "History of Masonry," has most conclusively shown. The introduction of the legend was evidently the handiwork of the Doctors of Divinity, as it was intended to be expressive of the absurd dogma of the resurrection of the physical body. But without saying anything as to the incompleteness of the legend and its mythical character, I will only observe that the above named interpolators and innovators were the pioneers in making fundamental changes subversive of the basic principles of Ancient Freemasonry. Hutchinson and Oliver, and other D. D.'s, followed them, and Webb and Cross, in introducing sectarian dogmas and manufacturing new degrees, new rites, and adding to and altering the ancient ritual, so that there is scarcely a semblance of the original system left, except the name. Where the cumulation of rites will end, and the adding of new degrees and making radical changes to conform to popular sectarian creeds, to christianize the Masonic Order, who can tell?

There are only three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, but when the Royal Arch was adopted, the Grand Lodge of England, in its declaration of what Freemasonry consisted, added, "including the Royal Arch." It maintains that declaration to this day, and so does the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of England has, however, been consistent, in that it has never recognized the Mark nor the Most Excellent degrees; whilst the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has not been consistent, in that it has recognized these degrees, having granted charters for Mark Lodges and permitted the Chapters to introduce the Most Excellent, although Chapter Masonry and the Grand Chapter exist in this jurisdiction, by authority of the Grand Lodge. It would have been more in harmony with the principles of the institution if the Grand Lodge had never sanctioned the introduction of the Mark and Most Excellent degrees. But it is by this silent acquiescence that antagonistic orders are introduced, and the original system changed. The color of Masonic relation is given to innovations and the cumulation of degrees, as in the case of the Knights Templar, by permitting them to meet in the Masonic Temple, and yet there are no two organizations that differ more widely than Masonry and Templarism. They have nothing in common in their ritual, their obligations, or their principles. There would be more consistency in allowing the Odd Fellows, Druids or Red Men to meet in the Temple, because the principles of these Orders are substantially the same as the Masonic in their cosmopolitan character.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has, in the work of Blue Masonry as it was originally introduced in this jurisdiction, permitted less innovation than any other Grand Lodge in the country, and it ought never to have permitted the Templar Order to meet in the Masonic Temple, as by so doing it has given to it a color of Masonic relation, which is all that the Knights Templar desire at the present. Their ultimate aim is to subordinate Freemasonry, and to absorb it in the Templar Order. They have been most persistent in their efforts to accomplish this result. Originally they claimed no connection with the Masonic Order. Subsequently they made it a qualification that applicants must be Master Masons, afterwards they made the Royal Arch a prerequisite, and an attempt is now being made to make Council Masonry a qualification. The tendency of all this is to place Templarism at the head, and to ignore the basis of Freemasonry and to give it the lowest position.

I appeal to the members of Grand Lodges to make every effort to restore Ancient Freemasonry to its original status, and not allow the A. and A. Rite nor Templarism to be associated with it in any way, and if they, the Grand Lodges, who are the authoritative bodies, as conservators of the principles of the institution, will not take action in this important matter, the time will not be far distant when their membership will be dictated to by other bodies, and they will be compelled to occupy a subordinate position. Surely the Grand Lodges cannot, and ought not, desire to leave a legacy to the next generation as an element not only of destruction, but of absorption into a sectarian Christian order. Ancient Freemasonry has within it living elements of enduring vitality. No system or institution in the world was ever established upon such noble and exalted principles, calculated to endure for all time, and to bless mankind with its humanizing aims in elevating and improving the condition of the race. And shall we, as Freemasons, in this nineteenth century, with willful indifference look on and make no efforts to prevent this noble institution from being totally subverted by a crafty jesuitical order whose aim is its destruction? Let the lovers of Freemasonry and of man consider if they are willing that this noblest and best of institutions shall hereafter be only known in name as something that once existed.

The Assaults by Missouri Templars on the A. and A. Rite Refuted.

From the New York Courier.]

The following calm, dignified, and entirely Masonic extract, which we make from the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Commandery of Maine, is from the pen of M. E. Comp. Sir Knt. Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, and is in reply to ill-timed and unfounded assaults which have been made by M. E. Comp. Sir Knt. Geo. Frank Gouley, G. Commander of Templars in Missouri, both in his official capacity and in the columns of the *Freemason*. That we have regretted the course which one with so fair prospects of Masonic distinction possessed pursued, as did Sir Knt. Gouley, our columns have already given evidence of; and we do not now hesitate to say that, while the sentiments so well expressed by so eminent a Freemason as Sir Knt. Drummond will be found to be in entire accord with all we have written on the subject, less than two months will prove them to be those of the Knights Templar of the United States, as they have been and are now organized. We bespeak a careful perusal:

"Missouri.—Annual conclave October 7, 1867; four subordinates represented; three charters granted; revised statutes adopted; a form of drill prescribed, and much local business transacted.

"This grand body, during its recess of eighteen months, had been severely afflicted. The cholera swept away in a few days the G. Captain General, the G. Recorder (the lamented O'Sullivan), a P. G. Generalissimo, and the G. Standard Bearer; and afterwards a P. D. G. Commander fell with his knightly armor on. We unite with Missouri in her lamentation. Her loss is a sad blow to the Order, wherever dispersed.

"We regret to find in the address of the G. Commander an attack upon the Scottish Rite. We more regret (and the regret is mingled with the utmost surprise) the spirit displayed in the attack and the manner in which the matter is discussed. In a *Masonic* discussion there should *never* be a strife for victory for *victory's* sake, or for the mere glory or notoriety of the *advocate*.

"The discussion commenced in a controversy with Bro. Albert Pike, the G. Commander of the Scottish Rite of the southern jurisdiction. With that controversy we have nothing to do; in it we shall take no part. If G. Commander Gouley had confined himself to his alleged improper designs of Bro. Pike, *instead of attacking the Rite itself*, we should have no occasion for remark. In view of the relations of the writer hereof to the Scottish Rite, it is a matter of delicacy for him to discuss this matter; but as his silence would be construed into acquiescence, he cannot do otherwise than notice it in the same manner he would if he was not a Mason of the Scottish Rite.

"One of the grounds of his attack is that the legends of the Scottish Rite are not *accurately* and *historically* true! His argument in this respect reminds us of that of a poor, ignorant disbeliever in the New Testament: 'The Parables,' said he, 'are not half of them *true*; such things never happened; more than half of them are made up of whole cloth.'

"To make the matter more ridiculous, if possible, Sir Knt. Gouley, in the same connection, seriously assumes that the present *Masonic* Order of the Temple, as practiced in this country, is the same as the old *military* Order of the Temple, and that we are the continuation of that order! As a legend, from which very impressive lessons are derived, this assumption is proper; but to go outside of the asylum and assert it as a *historical* fact, requires a greater amount of assurance than we supposed *any* intelligent Sir Knight possesses!

"In his zeal to make up a case, or his lack of knowledge upon the subject, he makes assertions in direct conflict with the facts. In 1761, Francken established a body of the Scottish Rite in Albany, *in which the same ritual is now used as was used by Francken more than a hundred years ago.* He says, however, 'it (the Scottish Rite) was manufactured in Charleston about 1803.'

"Again he says: 'The assertion that any portion of the York Rite, from the Entered Apprentice to the Order of the Temple, is taken from such a modern concern as the so-called 'A. and A. S. Rite,' is really too preposterous to demand intelligent discussion, and we will waste no time or space here to consider it.'

"And yet Sir. Knt. Alfred Creigh, of Pennsylvania, has shown that the 'Order of the Red Cross' was taken bodily from the Scottish Rite, by Webb, 'about 1803.' Of Sir Knt. Creigh's discussion, Sir Knt. Gouley says: 'With Sir Knt. Creigh, we do not think that the degree of Red Cross should ever have been attached to the Order of the Temple.'

"Sir Knt. Creigh shows that our present system of Orders of Knighthood was arranged by Webb and his associates, and he therefore claims that the present system should be discarded, and the English system, which, he says, is the more ancient and lineal descendant of the ancient military order, should be adopted. In this country, before Webb's time, there had been no governing and supreme body. Webb (as Dr. Creigh says) manufactured our ritual, arranged the system, and organized a governing body.

"The degrees of the Scottish Rite existed long ago, and in their consolidation, and in the organization of a governing body, there was less of change and invention than was used by Webb and his associates in organizing our American system of knighthood.

"But the origin of Sir Knt. Gouley's troubles seems to be in the alleged discovery that in the Scottish Rite some of the signs, words, etc., etc., of the orders of knighthood are also used. We confess, after most earnest effort to view this matter seriously, we are unable to do so. He does not pretend that they are given *as the signs, etc., of the orders of knighthood*. The principle underlying this objection (if there is *any* principle) is that the words, etc., used in the ceremonies, etc., of the Order cannot properly be used by Masons *under any other circumstances!* Sir Knt. Gouley completely ignores the distinction between the *general* use of a word and the peculiar *Masonic* use of that word. To reveal a countersign is one of the gravest military offenses; but the use of the word in ordinary conversation, or in any other way which does not indicate the peculiar use made of it, we never knew to be the violation of any law.

"But he says that the Knights of Kadosh also claim to be Knights Templar, and do not recognize the American Knights Templar as Templars. Does the Master Mason *Masonically* recognize the Templar as a Mason? Does the Master Mason have any *Masonic* knowledge even that persons not Masons may not be and are not Templars? Of course neither a Knight Templar nor a Knight of Kadosh can *Masonically* recognize the other as being a Knight Templar, or even a Mason. And there is no more inconsistency in the same person being a Knight Templar and a Knight of Kadosh than there is in his being a Mason of any other two degrees or rites. He holds that there is a mortal antagonism between the two rites, and yet he induced his grand commandery to pass a resolution, the effect of which was intended to be to limit the conferring of the consistory degrees upon Knights Templar only, and in the presence of Knights Templar only!

"But we can devote but little further space to this discussion. It is very remarkable that Sir Knt. Gouley has at this late day discovered the evil tendencies and designs of the Scottish Rite and its enmity to Templar Masonry. The Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. is a 'thirty-third'; two-thirds (if not more) of his predecessors were; two-thirds of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment, at its last session, were Masons of the Scottish Rite. The G. Commanders of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc., Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and many other States, belong to the same rite. In Connecticut, every member of the rite is a Knight Templar. The G. Commander of Pennsylvania is at the head of the consistory, and is in the frequent habit of *conferring* (not *communicating*) the degrees. Sir Knt. Carter, the head of the consistory of Connecticut, has often conferred these degrees in the presence of clergymen and laymen. Sir Knt. Carson, of Ohio, has conferred these degrees, probably, more frequently than any other person in the United States. We might mention many others, but we name these as illustrations. *None of these have ever discovered any of the evils* Sir Knt. Gouley THINKS HE has; and yet they have been as well acquainted with Templarism as he is, and more, infinitely more, with the Scottish Rite than he is, as he himself substantially admits.

"Our own Dunlap—'*Clarum et venerabile nomen*,'—the devoted Mason, the zealous knight, the true Christian in practice as well as by profession, was the second officer of the Supreme Council at the time of his death, and had often assisted in conferring the degrees. His example and name are, to us in Maine, a sufficient answer to any charges that any rite in which he took a deep interest is antagonistic to Templarism or hostile to Masonry or the Christian religion.

"We desire also to add our own testimony, as one not unfamiliar with the rituals and principles of knighthood, or of the Scottish Rite as practiced in the northern jurisdiction of the United States, that there is nothing in either to prevent the two rites being the closest allies of each other.

"We have already expressed our regrets at the manner in which our Missouri frater has conducted the discussion. In this respect he seems to be very unfortunate. We know him to be an earnest Knight and Mason, and that he would scorn to do anything knowingly for mere personal or selfish ends. Yet his whole discussion would inevitably lead one not acquainted with him to believe that he is one of these demagogues in Masonry who, for the sake of notoriety, would undertake to attack any cause, however sacred, or maintain any position, however ridiculous. We trust that more reflection will convince him that his Quixotic undertaking should be abandoned, and, instead of using his eminent abilities in an effort to divide Masonry against itself, will direct his blows against the common enemy."

The Absolutism of the "East."

The position of the W. M. differs so much from that of a chairman or president of an ordinary society under a liberal government, that in some phases it has the aspect of absolutism. There is no appeal to the Lodge from a Master's decision. His power extends so far as to pocket the charter and dissolve the communication at pleasure. It is only by his permission that any member may speak, or cross the floor. In fact, his power, for the time, is absolute, and seems particularly so under the light of democratic institutions. It may not seem so repulsive to eyes and ears accustomed to such usage, and may be all right in countries under the dominion of the one man power. But here, in a country of free light, free air, free thought, free speech, and free action, it does seem incongruous.

Yet we should not forget that the institution is just the reverse of a representative government. Our Grand Lodge is not composed of delegates from the people, nor does it derive its power from such a source. On the contrary, the authority to organize comes from the Grand enter that prescribes the precise mode and manner of proceeding, and never relinquishes its power to withdraw any privilege it may extend. Every law and rule must be submitted to the Grand East before it has any power. In fact, the whole organization is an absolutism, and if there is anything objectionable in this, it is one that is incident to the hoary antiquity of the Order, a relic of the ancient ages through which it has passed on its way down to us. It is the door that is shut against innovation and its consequent discord.

One of the chief glories of Masonry is its great age. But this could never have been were it not for the uniform harmony that has ever prevailed in its councils. Democracy, however, admits of innovation and its attendant conflict. The spirit of progress has no veneration for the crumbling past, nor respect for ancient customs. Its march is like the changing phases of popular favor. The favorite of to-day is the repudiated of to-morrow. But these changes do not occur without conflict and discord. These are the necessary attendants on all change. But Masonry, in maintaining her integrity, and guarding against dissolution, shuts out dissension, and every other element that may war with her cherished harmony. Hence it is that while other institutions have passed away, she has survived the centuries, and is as strong and vigorous to-day as she was a thousand years ago.

Thus we see that the great age of our institution is due, in part at least, to the despotism of the "East;" to the utter repudiation of any element that may mar the harmony of our work, or engender conflict within our borders. Whatever there is valuable in being the successors of Solomon, or the chosen institution through which has descended the fraternal charities of a thousand generations, is due to our sleepless vigilance, and a strict adherence to our ancient landmarks.—*Mystic Star.*

Dr. Rob Morris, K. T.

The *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, edited by Bro∴ Charles W. Moore, and published at Boston, reviews the list of premiums offered by Rob Morris, K. T., who is traveling in the Holy Land, gathering relics and specimens to sell to victims: and concludes by saying:

It is with such contemptible and insane promises that this notorious charlatan expects to replenish his exhausted finances, to enable him to wander like a vagabond around the world at the expense of his befooled and credulous victims.

EDUCATIONAL.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of September next, with a full and superior Faculty (as usual) in all the departments. In addition to the branches usually taught, arrangements have been made for a full course of lessons in PHYSICAL CULTURE according to the system of Dio Lewis. This places the State Female College, in this respect, in advance of any other school at the South, and parents, both at home and abroad, will soon come to see its beneficial effects.

The City Railroad Cars now run out to the College, and render city patronage perfectly practicable. Parents and guardians in the city will find on inquiry that they can enjoy the benefits of this superior school and make a saving even with car-fare is added—of 25 to 33 per cent. on tuition bills. For particulars or catalogues address, C. COLLINS,
aul aw President.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MEMPHIS.

FACULTY:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children and Dean of the Faculty.
BENJ. W. AVENT, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED B. VOORHIES, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Ophthalmic Surgery.
FRANK A. RAMSAY, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M.D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology, and Secretary of the Faculty.
ALMON BROOKS, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.
G. B. THORNTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Preliminary Course of Lectures for the term of 1868-9, will begin on the 1st October, from which date the Dissecting Rooms will be open.

The Regular Course will begin on the first Monday in November.

The City Dispensary, which has been placed under the exclusive control of the Faculty, will be open two hours daily for clinical purposes, and to this the students have free access.

For further information, as to terms of tuition, board, etc., application may be made to the Dean.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
Office, corner of Main and Gayoso Streets,
au2 d3 aw3m Memphis, Tenn.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT).

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintend't.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

THE 23d Academical year of this Institute will begin on Monday, September 7, 1868.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

Refer to Messrs. Parker Ward & Co., Memphis, Tenn., from whom Catalogues may be had. For special information, address Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. jel2 daw3m

Virginia Military Institute,

Lexington, Virginia.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of 100 additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st September.

Circulars will be sent on application.
mal8 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

CLAYMONT BOARDING SCHOOL

PUPILS ARE PREPARED AT THIS School for College or active business.

LOCATION—Three miles from Charleston, Jefferson county, Valley of Virginia.

Next Session Commences Sept. 1, 1868.

Pupils received at any time.

TERMS—$300, payable semi-annually, in advance. A liberal deduction will be made to parents or guardians who send more than one boarder. No extras.

For circular, address
J. S. BLACKBURN,
au9 law twl5 Principal.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Thomas B. Norment, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Norment, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
aul6 23 30 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of R. G. Matthews, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. G. Matthews, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au16 23 30 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John Martin, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Martin, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au13 20 27 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John H. Mitchell, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Mitchell, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 13th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au14 21 28 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Theobold Folz, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theobold Folz, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 13th day of August, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au14 21 28 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Frank Saltalamacchia, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Saltalamacchia, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 12th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au13 20 27 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of George Schmalzried, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schmalzried of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 5th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au6 13 20 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Linkhauer & Bro., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Linkhauer & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868 WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au12 19 26 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Daniel Reed, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Reed, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of August A.D. 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au12 19 26 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of C. Solomon, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. Solomon, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au12 19 26 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John Hood, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Hood, of Cuba, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 10th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
au11 18 26 Assignee, Etc.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. aul 3m*

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,

No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 251 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. aul6

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Bank Alley,

Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au25 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of fifty dollars in silver for the first Bale new Cotton sent us from Tennessee, to weigh not less than 450 pounds.
au18 1m J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 13 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2200 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $3400 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2235 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for 2800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for 2600 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $4700 00; one dated December 10, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $2580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $3000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2200 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $2800 00; and R. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 26, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1967 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 28, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $5534 77, which was held by A. & J. Denniston & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, R. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Denniston & Co. on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about ten acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Pryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now on record in Cook county, Illinois," which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Pryor's subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be deposited for record in the proper office for the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Egan avenue and west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) contain, with the streets bounding on them, ten acres or thereabouts, being the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Pryor and Katherine M. Pryor, his wife, by their deed dated July 3, 1856, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust mentioned should direct a sale of said premises, then the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premises, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the newspapers published in said city of Memphis, of the time and place of said sale, said sale to be made for cash or credit, as a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named might direct, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay said accommodation bills and the note aforesaid, and to pay the remainder, if any, over to said Arthur M. Hopkins, as will appear by reference to said Trust Deed, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 210 of Deeds, page 242.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said accommodation bills and note, and application has been been made and a sale of said premises, for cash, has been directed by a majority of said beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named, for the purpose of carrying out said Trust; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Monday, 31st Day of August, A.D., 1868,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the southwest corner of Court Square (and at the intersection of South Court with Main street), in the said city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, sell the premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

The title is believed to be good, but the undersigned will make no warrantees.
jy1 td CHARLES KORTRECHT, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chicot Circuit Court on the Chancery side thereof, rendered at the December Term, A.D., 1867, of said Court, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Richard R. Sessions was complainant and Walter Sessions was defendant, the undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by said Court, will sell, on the

First Monday of January, A.D., 1869,

It being the 4th day of January, 1869, on the premises, in said county of Chicot, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the land in said decree mentioned and described as follows, to-wit: beginning two chains and sixty-five links west of the southeast corner of section 36 in township 16 S 2 west, at a stake, bearing trees maple, marked with a cross 21 inches in diameter; bears south 71° 10' west 40 links hackberry marked with a cross 15 inches in diameter; bears south 20°, east 45 links; thence west on township line 77 chains and 35 links to the southwest corner of section 36 and the southeast corner of section 35 corner red oak 18 inches in diameter, bearing north 24°, west 25 links; thence north on section line 120 chains to stake in field; thence west 40 chains to stake center of section 26; thence north 40 chains to half mile corner of sections 26 and 23 gum 18 inches in diameter, bearing north 34°, west 60 links; thence east 67 chains and 28 links to a mulberry post on bank of Old River Lake; thence meandering lake south 48°, east 8 chains and 28 links to stake; thence south 52° 80', east 21 chains 83 links to stake; thence south 50°, east 14 chains and 29 links to stake; thence south 62°, west (leaving stake) 58 chains and 60 links to stake; thence south 45° 30½', east 48 chains to stake; thence south 16° 30', east 78 chains and 60 links to point of beginning, containing nine hundred (900) acres of land, being situate and lying in township 16, south, range 2 west. Also the following lands to-wit: West part of N W ¼ of section 3 W of bayou E pt. N W ¼ of section 3, E of bayou E frl ¼; S W ¼ section 3; N W ¼ S W ¼ section 3; T 17, S R 3 W; W ½ section 2; E ½ section 3, T 17, R 2 W; east ½ section 35, T 16, S R 2 W. Also W ½ section 25; N E frl ¼ of same section; S E ¼ same section and S W frl ¼ section 24, T 16 S R 2 west, containing, with the 100 acres above described, twenty-seven hundred (2700) acres, more or less. All of the above described land fronts on Lake Chicot, about 2½ miles from Lake Village, in said county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, and the same will be sold in block or in quantities to suit purchasers in order to carry out said decree. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the South, about 1000 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a fine Steam Gin in good order, two good Dwelling Houses and brick quarters, sufficient to accommodate 100 hands.

Sale will take place at 12 o'clock m. on said day.
L. H. SPRINGER,
Commissioner.

Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer copy eight weeks and send bill to this office. au25

CHANCERY SALE.

Chancery Sale
—OF THE—
OVERTON HOTEL.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered on the 28th day of February, 1868, for the sum of $58,766 16⅔, against J. M. Keating, B. B. Waddell and Coleman Boyd, we, the undersigned, Trustees and Commissioners of the said Court, will,

On the 10th Day of October Next,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4, in front of the said Hotel, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the said Memphis Overton Hotel and the land on which the same stands, being the following lots, on the plan of the city of Memphis, to-wit: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets in the city of Memphis, and embracing the block bounded by said Poplar and Main streets and Center alley, and an alley bounding said property on the north.

Redemption waived by the decree. The successful bidder will be required to execute notes for the purchase money with the most undoubted security before the sale is closed, and on failure, the sale will be continued, reopening on the last preceding bid.

The title is perfect, as we are advised, but we do not personally warrant the same.
EDGAR McDAVITT,
F. TITUS,
au8 law4wtd Trustees and Commissioners

BANKS AND BANKING

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 298 Main Street.

E. M. APPERSON, : : : : President.
H. H. METTE, : : : : Vice President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

A. CORDES, H. H. METTE,
F. ENGLEBRICHT, J. C. HOFFMAN,
E. M. APPERSON, L. HANAUER,
JACOB WELLER.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and Europe.

feb1 6m

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,

AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.

au14 6m d&w

EDUCATIONAL.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of HERNANDO FEMALE COLLEGE wish to lease their Brick Building of 20 Rooms and 7 acres of ground for a series of years. Address THOMAS W. WHITE,
au11 4w Hernando, Miss.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

POPLAR STREET.

MRS. MARY F. POPE, PRINCIPAL. WILL re-open TUESDAY, September 1st. aul1 tf

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

(212 De Soto Street.)

WILL re-open Tuesday, September 1, 1868
Mrs. M. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Mrs. F. P. McGEHEE,
au17 2w Principals.

PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. M. A. KNOX will resume her school on MONDAY, September 7th, at her residence, northeast corner of Orleans and Court street extended. Pupils will be received and classed from September 1st. Terms modified to suit the times. aul6 tf

J. D. Stewart's High School for Boys,

(Preparatory to Cumberland University),

ALABAMA STREET,

NEXT Session commences on 1st September, 1868. Tuition greatly reduced. Payable monthly, and only for the time of attendance.
aul6 2w

THE MISSES BOWERS' SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION will open on

Tuesday, the First of September,

At their residence, 108 Monroe street.

A few young ladies can be accommodated with board.

For circulars, containing further information, apply at the bookstores or to the Principals.
au9 1m

Science Hill Female Academy,

Shelbyville, Ky.

THIS Institution, situated in one of the most quiet, healthful and pleasant towns of Kentucky, within a short distance of Louisville, with which it has easy daily communication by stage and rail, offers to the public the accumulated advantages of more than forty years successful operation. The eighty-seventh (87th) semi-annual session will open on Monday, September 7, 1868. For catalogues or special information address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS,
jy29 1m Principal.

HAILE'S

English and Classical School,

FOR BOYS,

NO. 303 THIRD STREET.

THE Fall Session will open SEPTEMBER 1st. For circulars apply at the DeSoto Bank, People's Insurance Company, Young's Bookstore, and at my residence, 109 Madison street.
au21m A. J. HAILE, Principal.

Robertson's Commercial College,

97 Main St., corner Winchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.—S. M. ROBERTSON, late of Leddin's Commercial College, will, on TUESDAY, September 1st, open a College for the special instruction of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, READING, SPELLING, WRITING, ETC. Parties desirous of educating their sons as above, will find it to their advantage to patronize him. Apply at No. 97 Main street, up-stairs. References: Messrs. Stratton, Goyer & Co., A. Seessel & Son, Hesse, Levy & Co., M. Wolf & Co. au21m

IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on MONDAY, the 31st August, under the continued superintendence of the subscriber, assisted in the Literary Department by Mrs. DOUGLASS. Every department will be filled with able teachers. Mr. and Mrs. TEPE still continue in the Music Department. "To our friends desiring repose and exemption from many of their PECULIAR ANNOYANCES, our location is especially attractive." Many families purpose settling among us this fall to educate their children. For further particulars apply for a Circular to
Rev. J. E. DOUGLASS,
jy2 tf Iuka, Miss.

College of the Christian Brothers,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE object of this Institution is to afford students the means of acquiring a thorough collegiate education, whilst the Commercial Department offers rare advantages to young men desirous of entering on mercantile pursuits.

The next Session will commence on the last MONDAY in August.

Applicants for admission will do well to be in time. For particulars address
au12 2m BROTHER EDWARD, President.

Macon Masonic College,

SITUATED seven miles north of Lafayette Depot, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the healthy village of Macon, Tennessee, resumes third Monday in July, tendering preparatory review for the new scholastic session, to be

Opened the First Monday in September.

Thorough Collegiate Course taught by an able and experienced Faculty. Board, per month, $15; Tuition, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
DR. G. T. HUNTER, President Board.
J. Q. MURRELL, Secretary. au8 1m

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL

AT GOSHEN DEPOT, VA., CENTRAL RAILroad, Rockbridge county, Va.

H. N. B. WOOD, Principal; A. J. WOOD and THOS. H. HOPE, Associate Principals.

Third Session, September 10, 1868, to June 25, 1869. Ancient and Modern Languages Mathematics, Civil Engineering, English Branches, Elements of Natural and Moral Sciences and History.

Boys and young men thoroughly prepared for University of Virginia, Washington College, and business pursuits.

Cordially recommended by the Professors of the University of Virginia and Washington College and a large number of patrons in different States.

Terms for whole Session, Tuition, Board, Fuel, Washing and Light, $280 in currency, half on entrance, balance 1st February.

P. O. Goshen Depot, Rockbridge county, Virginia. au8 1mdaw

ST AGNES DAY SCHOOL.

OWING to the rapidly increasing population in the neighborhood of St. Agnes Academy, the Sisters have determined to resume their DAY SCHOOL, discontinued some years since. The Course of Studies prescribed for Day Pupils will be the same as that pursued by the Young Lady Boarders.

Studies will be resumed at St. Agnes and also at La Salette—a branch of the above—

On the First Monday of September.

For the greater convenience of such as may desire it, arrangements will be made with the proprietors of the Street Cars for the transmission of pupils to and from both Institutions.

For terms apply to the
LADY SUPERIOR
au8 1m Of St. Agnes Academy.

LaGrange Female College,

LaGRANGE, TENN.,

50 MILES east of Memphis, on Charleston Railroad. Will open 1st September and close 1st July next. Cheapest College in the West.

Cash items for five months:

Board in College (all found)	$100 00
All English, Latin and Mathematics	21 00
Music (on any instrument) with use of instrument	25 00
Modern Languages	10 00

Vocal Music and Incidentals, no charge.
jy29 2m J. D. MEREDITH, President.

Shelbyville Male High School.

THE Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will open on 1st Monday of September, 1868. TERMS FOR SCHOOL YEAR, CLOSING JUNE 5, 1869, PAYABLE ONE-HALF IN ADVANCE:

For Day Pupils	$75 00
For Boarders	350 00

It is the desire of the Principal to direct his attention conscientiously and faithfully to the mental and moral training of those committed to his care; and in order to accomplish this object more effectually, the number of boarders will be limited to six and the number of day pupils to thirty.

Good boarding can be gotten with private families at from $4 50 to $5 50 per week.

For information as regards discipline, course of instruction, etc., apply for circular.
J. W. DODD, A.M., Principal,
jy29 1m Shelbyville, Kentucky.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 1418 and 1420 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WILL commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Session September 7, 1868. A full corps of experienced teachers is employed. Special advantages are offered in French, Elocution, Penmanship and Music. The Principal would call special attention to her Boarding Department. The dormitories have been newly fitted up during vacation, and are attractive in every respect. Reference by permission:
REV. JAS. H. BROOKES, D.D.,
REV. W. A. SMITH, D.D.
(Late President Randolph Macon College, Va.)
St. Louis, Mo.
REV. STUART ROBINSON, D.D.,
Louisville, Ky.

Catalogues may be found at the Bookstore of Geo. Pattison. au20 1m

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

Oxford, Mississippi.

CHARTERED by the State in 1854, and claiming to be to the Daughters what the University is to the Sons. Rev. C. H. BELL, A. M., President. Reduced terms, per session of 20 weeks—half in advance, balance at middle of session.

TUITION:

In Sciences, Preparatory Department	$12 50
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each instrument	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates.	
Board, lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Incidental fee and attendance—total	100 00

The Boarding Department is in charge of Rev. W. W. McMahen, known to be a most generous provider, and is like a home for young ladies, in which are found neatness and comfort. The Faculty board in the College.

Opening of next Session, September 10, 1868.
S. G. BURNEY,
President Board of Trustees,

Address all letters on business to Union Female College, Oxford, Miss.

Apply for catalogues. aul4 tf

The University of Mississippi

OPENS ON 14TH SEPTEMBER NEXT. A thorough course of instruction is given here, including special schools in science, and a preparatory department.

TERMS:

Tuition for annual session	$50
Fuel and deposit for damages	20
Board at steward's hall, $18 per month	180
Students are not restricted as to board.	
Washing and lights will cost about	40

In special Chemistry the fee is $25, and a deposit for chemicals to cover damages, $25.

One-half in advance, residue 1st February.

In Law School per annual session, $50.

The Faculty is full; unexampled good conduct characterizes the student body.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending the University to the patronage of the surrounding States. J. M. HOWRY,
Secretary of the Board.
OXFORD, August 12, 1868. aul1 d2w:wlm

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Near Baltimore, Maryland.

IN full operation, with complete corps of Teachers and Professors. *Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.* Location beautiful, convenient, retired and perfectly healthy. School select; number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere. Term begins September 10, 1868. Address the Principal,
ROBERT H. ARCHER,
aul1 3taw6w Ellicott's Mills, Md.

KENTUCKY FEMALE COLLEGE

Shelbyville, Ky.

THIS Institution, lately under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Goodman, having been leased by the subscriber for five years, will be re-opened for young ladies on the first Monday in September.

FACULTY:

Rev. B. RYLAND, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science and Ancient Languages.

Mr. JOHN J. HARVEY, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature. [After being graduated at a Virginia college, Mr. H. studied four years at German and French Universities.]

Mr. WOODVILLE LATHAM, [University of Virginia,] Professor of Mathematical and Physical Science.

Rev. GEO. W. HARRIS, A. M., Lecturer on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

Miss KATE RYLAND, Principal of the Primary Department.

Miss —— Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Mr. —— Professor of Music.

TERMS.

For twenty weeks, payable in advance:

Board, including fuel, lights and washing	$100
Tuition, Collegiate Department	25
Primary Department	15
Contingent Fee	2
Optional branches, Guitar, Piano, Cabinet Organ, each	30
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	10
Painting and Drawing, each	15

The boarding department is under the exclusive control of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland. Our fixed purpose is to make the Institution, in all respects, *a first class* Female College.
au25 B. RYLAND.

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, at No. 109 Madison street.

For circulars or catalogues, apply at Young's Bookstore or at the Seminary.
au2 1m Mrs. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

Memphis Female College.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—We shall organize the FORMS in this College, according to previous announcement, for the ensuing scholastic year of forty weeks, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. For circulars, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal at the College, or at the bookstores.
jy26 tse9 M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Session of Studies in the St. Louis University

Will Open September 7th.

This Institution is the oldest seat of learning in the West, having been established in 1829.

The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

For catalogue, etc., apply to
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J.,
President St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
jy21 3tawt sept7

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

On Union St., near Wellington,

WILL open its next Session on MONDAY, September 7, 1868, under the direction of Rev. W. M. PATTERSON, A.B., and Prof. T. J. GIRARDEAU, A.B.

This Institution, formerly conducted by the late Prof. J. W. Stacy, ranks among the best male high schools in the city or country. The experience of the present Principals guarantees to pupils the very best educational advantages.

The buildings will be enlarged and conveniently and pleasantly arranged, and fitted up with new furniture specially for school purposes.

Latin, Greek and French, together with a thorough course in the English branches, will be taught. Terms moderate. For circulars apply at the Bookstores, or refer to Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Rev. W. C. Johnson, Rev. A. T. Mann, Rev. F. P. Petway, Thomas H. Allen, D. B. Molloy, H. Wade & Co., Newton Ford & Co., Toof, Phillips & Co., E. M. Apperson, Spicer & Sharpe. au8 tf

ST. AGNES ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY of FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session—Payable Half-yearly, Invariably in Advance.

For Board and Tuition, etc., $75, $80, $90 or $100, according to the age or class of the pupil. For Day Scholars, Tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Latin, French, Italian, each, $12 00; Music on Piano, $25 00; Music on Guitar, $20 00; Music on Harp, $30 00; Use of Instruments, $5 00; Painting in Oil Colors, $25 00; Painting in Water Colors, $15 00; Drawing, $10 00; Embroidery and Ornamental Work, $15 00; Wax Work, $15 00; Washing and Mending, $15 00; Bed and Bedding, $10 00; Stationery, $3 00; Dancing, at Professors charges.

Board per month during vacation, if spent at the Academy—washing, mending, etc., etc., included—$12. Medicines and Physicians' fees will form extra charges.

For further information, apply to or address the "Mother Superior," St. Agnes Academy.
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